

Information on

Consolidated Schools

In

Illinois


And Other States

For

School Officers

Issued by
FRANCIS G. BLAIR
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1921



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Consolidation of Schools

In Illinois

And Data from Other States

CIRCULAR NO. 152

Issued by
FRANCIS G. BLAIR
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Prepared by
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Supervisors of Elementary Schools

1921



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FOREWORD.

The pioneer school was the one-room, one-teacher school. It grew out of the conditions and met the needs of a frontier people in frontier times. And for half a century after the pioneer stage of civilization had passed into a more stable form of community life, the one-room school continued to render acceptable and satisfactory service. There is little doubt that for a hundred years to come certain rural communities will find the one-room school the only possible, and therefore the best, school for their children. But "new occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth;" and, facing these new occasions in these new times, many communities are finding the small district with its one-teacher school very "uncouth" and very unsuited to their modern needs and demands. What are some of these "new occasions?" The development of villages and cities, the abandonment of many farms and the movement into the cities, the invention of farm implements by which one can do the work of a hundred, the decrease in the birth rate in rural communities, the improvement of roads, the coming of the automobile, are some of them. Before them the rural church with its circuit rider has practically disappeared. Rural schools, where once the lusty shout of many hearty children and the voice of the schoolmaster were heard, are fallen into decay. Others are so reduced in attendance as to impair their former glory and usefulness. The city schools have extended the school year, enriched the course of study, provided modern buildings and grounds and equipment, and secured well trained teachers. Under the supervision of skillful county superintendents and the requirements set by the State, many rural schools have made heroic efforts to supply the country children with educational opportunities equal to those provided for city children. There are many thoughtful persons who still maintain that educational opportunities furnished by our best one-room schools plus life on the farm give the rural children a better education than the best city schools plus the city conditions. But in spite of this opinion, in spite of the fact that the one-room school has rendered, is now rendering and, in some cases, will continue to render, a wholesome and worth while service to the country children—in spite of all this there is abundant evidence that thousands of these little schools have no further right to exist. The interests of the community, the interests of the children, the change in economic as well as educational conditions, demand that they give way, like the reap hook and the diamond plow, to a more modern and efficient instrument. What is that better instrument?

The consolidated school seems to offer the best organization and equipment for providing a rich and worth while educational opportunity for these children in those rural communities where the one-room school is failing.

Messrs. U. J. Hoffman and W. S. Booth, assistant superintendents of public instruction, have made, at my request, a thoroughgoing study of the present status of the consolidation movement. They are not enthusiastic propagandists. They are familiar with both the strength and the weakness of the one-room school. They have assembled facts and statements for the consideration and information of Illinois school officers and patrons who are seeking the facts on condition of schools.

I commend a thorough study of the matter presented in this circular.


Superintendent,

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS.

Consolidation in country, 16; in towns, 62; total, 78.

Districts consolidated, 325; square miles, 1,423.

Number of grade teachers before consolidation, 603; after, 481.

Number of high school teachers, 127.

Enrollment in grades, 7,442; in high school, 1,337.

High school courses—two years, 15; three years, 8; four years, 18.

Vocational subjects taught—agriculture, 14; manual training, 5; cooking and sewing, 10.

Number conducting community work, 5; number offering public conveyance, 14; vehicles, 32.

Number of consolidated districts cooperating with community or township high schools, 14.

Information in detail will be found on pages 57 to 101.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

- What are some reasons for the consolidation of schools? Pages 3, 34, 37.
What is a consolidated school? Page 6.
When and where did the idea of consolidation originate? Page 6.
What states have made greatest progress? Page 6.
What are the facts about consolidation in Indiana? Pages 8 to 23.
 Some of the schools. Pages 10 to 16.
 What do the patrons say? Page 17.
 What does the county superintendent say? Pages 18 to 20.
 What is the cost of transportation? Pages 20 to 21.
 What does the State Superintendent say? Page 23.
 What is the high school course of study? Page 21.
What are the facts about consolidation in Ohio? Pages 24 to 38.
 Some of the schools. Pages 24 to 30.
 What are the facts about transportation? Pages 31 to 33.
 What do county superintendents say? Pages 33 to 37.
 What does the State Superintendent say? Page 37.
 What is the high school course of study? Page 38.
 What is the cost of conveyance? Page 31.
What are the facts about consolidation in Iowa? Pages 39 to 44.
 Some of the schools. Pages 39 to 44.
 What progress has been made in Iowa? Page 39.
What are the facts about consolidation in Illinois? Pages 57 to 101.
 Summary of facts. Page 57.
 The consolidated schools. Pages 57 to 101.
 What is the law and procedure for consolidation? Pages 51 to 56.
 Where may schools be satisfactorily consolidated in Illinois? Pages 48 to 50.
What are the advantages claimed for consolidated schools? Pages 18, 33, 37, 45.
What are the facts about health, comfort, conduct and safety of children who are hauled to school? Pages 19, 33, 36.
What is the cost of transportation? Pages 20, 31, 47.
How fare are pupils conveyed and how long are they on the road? Pages 20, 31, 36.
How large are the consolidated districts? Pages 9, 26.
What contracts should be made with drivers of school conveyances? Page 106.
What is a good plan for a consolidated school house? Page 102.

DEFINITION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF CONSOLIDATION.

1. *What is a consolidated school?*

Answer. A consolidated school is the union of two or more school districts into one district for the purpose of having a better school. The union of the territory of the districts and the bringing of the school children to a central building make it possible to have a better school. Usually several districts should be united to form a consolidated district. The territory should not be too small. It should be large enough to make it possible to secure adequate revenue. There should be a sufficient number of children in the consolidated district to form a good elementary school and a good high school. A real consolidated school takes care of all the children through the twelve years of work. A consolidated school carries with it the idea of transportation of all the children, living at a distance from the school.

In many of the states there is a wide difference of opinion as to what a consolidated school is. In some of the states the union of two districts is called a consolidated school. In Illinois, it is thought that a school is not a real consolidated school until it provides for the grades and the high school.

2. *When and where did the idea of consolidation originate?*

Answer. In 1853 a law was passed in New York permitting consolidation. This law was amended in 1864 but not much progress was made. Massachusetts claims to be the pioneer in this work. In 1869 Massachusetts passed a law permitting both consolidation and transportation. Not much progress was made in this state until 1890 when the movement gained much headway.

The movement was not taken up in other states until 1889 when the Connecticut Legislature first authorized the consolidation of districts and in a few years provided for transportation. Maine, Rhode Island and Vermont soon followed with laws authorizing consolidation of schools. Pennsylvania authorized the expenditure of school money for transportation in 1897 and the consolidation of schools in 1901. Ohio started the work in 1894 and made the law state-wide in 1898, and made an additional advance in 1914. Indiana first authorized consolidation and transportation in 1889. Perhaps the greatest development of the plan has been in Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. Minnesota has also made great progress in consolidation. The movement has gained headway in the southern and western states. In fact, the plan seems to be a nationwide movement.

3. *What states have made the greatest progress in consolidation?*

Answer. Perhaps the greatest progress in consolidation has been made in Indiana, Ohio and Iowa.

Indiana has done a great work in consolidation. In 1890, she had 8,853 one-room schools. In 1920, she had 4,880. She has abandoned 3,990 one-room schools or 45 per cent of the total number. State Superintendent Hines writes as follows:

"The consolidated school has come to Indiana to stay. We have almost 1,000 of these institutions and we want the day to come when the last one-room school will have disappeared. Indiana will soon have three or four counties with complete consolidation."

Ohio has made marked progress in consolidation. The movement has grown rapidly in the last few years. Some counties have almost complete consolidation. State Superintendent Vernon M. Reigel writes as follows: "Consolidation in Ohio has been highly satisfactory. After a number of years of consolidation in which time the number of schools has reached about 1,000, I find that the reaction is entirely favorable, that the dissatisfaction with consolidation is negligible."

Iowa too, has made great progress in consolidation. At present there are about 400 consolidated schools organized and more in process of organization. It took Iowa 17 years to obtain its first 17 consolidations but only 6 years to secure the next 300. The following is a summary of the school consolidation in the state up to April 8, 1920: (Taken from a report.)

- 380 consolidated schools were organized.
- 50,000 children have passed from the one-room school to a consolidated school.
- 10,000 of the above number are in the high school.
- 1,800 have graduated from the 12th grade this year.
- 2,500 one-room schools have been closed.
- 11,000 one-room schools are left.
- 16 sections is the minimum territory that can be consolidated.
- 88 sections is the largest consolidation to be found.
- $\frac{1}{6}$ of the territory of the state is now under consolidation.

CONSOLIDATION IN OTHER STATES.

On the following pages will be found pictures, descriptions, and statistics of consolidated schools in three of our neighboring states, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa. Conditions are much the same in these states as they are in Illinois. In Indiana and Ohio, consolidated schools have been in operation so long that many problems have been solved. We can learn much from their experience. In Iowa consolidation is as recent as it is in Illinois; but progress is remarkable.

CONSOLIDATION IN INDIANA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

Randolph County, Indiana, has made great progress in consolidated schools. All of the one-room schools, except six are in some consolidated district. A visit to these schools will convince anyone that great advantages have come to the children because of this movement. One of the outstanding features is the fact that all of the children are cared for in a better way than ever before. This is especially true where high schools are provided in connection with the grades. According to this plan, it is possible for the boys and girls to receive training, not only in the grades but also in the high schools, and at the same time remain at home while they are receiving education.

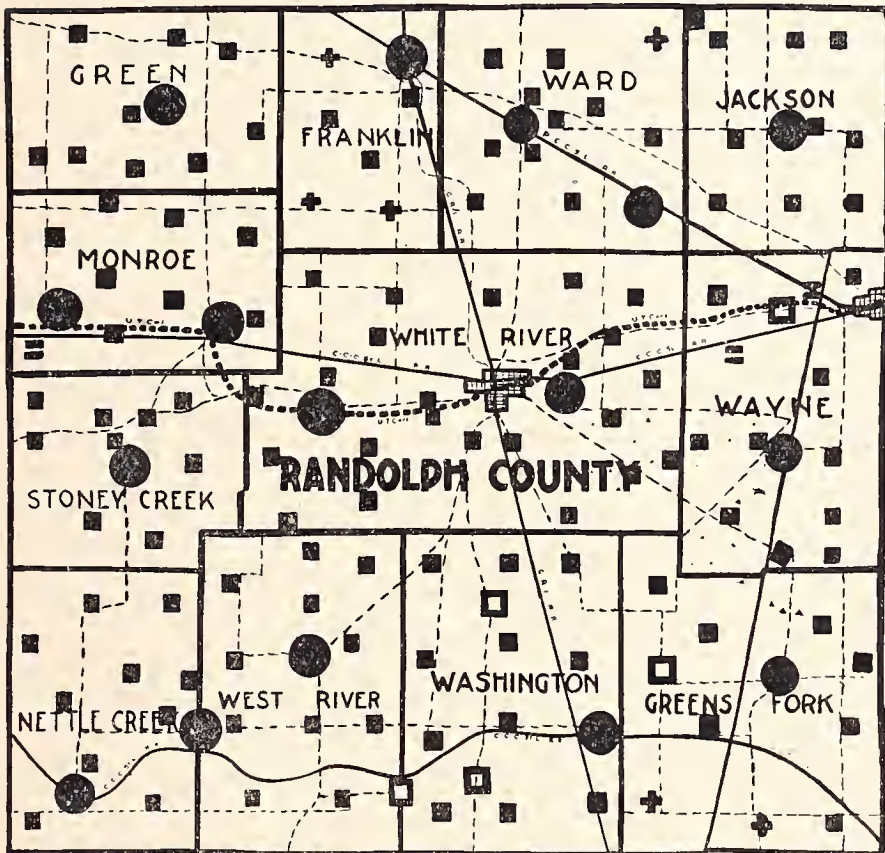
In centers where high schools are not provided the problem is not solved, but in the great majority of these consolidated schools there are excellent high schools. The spirit of the teachers and the pupils could not be better. When people have a good thing they are usually proud of it. County Superintendent Greist and all of his principals extend to visitors a most cordial welcome. This fine spirit seems to take hold of the teachers and pupils. The seventh and eighth grades are usually seated with the high school. These pupils seem to feel as if they are a part of the whole system. They complete the high school. The special teachers in agriculture, manual training and domestic science, touch not only the high school but the elementary school. This is the way it should be. This arrangement gives the teachers and the pupils a decided advantage, both in the high school and in the grades. A richer course of study can be offered. It is much easier to breathe into such a school, the breath of life. In all of the schools visited, the spirit seemed to have the right of way over the letter.

Transportation, which is one of the most difficult problems of consolidation, is solved in this county. Of course, the roads are excellent. This simplifies the whole matter, but the usual objections and difficulties have been removed. The children are hauled to school and hauled home, without great cost and with little objection. The whole plan is a great success.

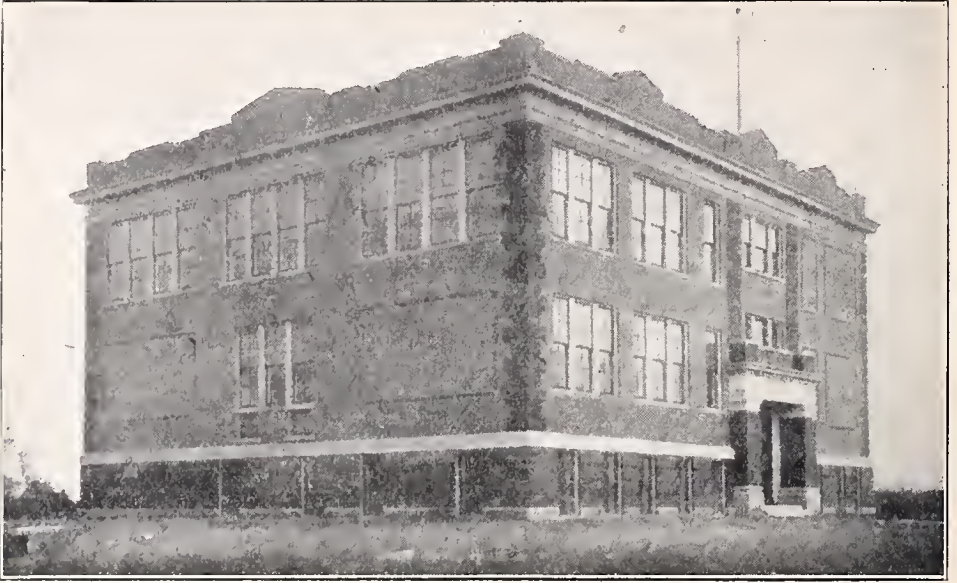
Mr. Lee Driver, former county superintendent, now supervisor of rural schools in Pennsylvania, started the consolidation in Randolph County, Indiana. He was county superintendent while most of the present buildings were constructed. This county owes much to Mr. Driver. The work at present is being carried forward in a splendid way by County Superintendent Greist.

RANDOLPH COUNTY IND.

● CONSOLIDATED HIGH & GRADE ■ ABANDONED ONE ROOM
 □ " " GRADE + ACTIVE " "



The above is a map of Randolph County, Indiana, showing the consolidated high and grade, consolidated grade, abandoned one-room schools and active one-room schools. There are only 6 one-room schools left in the county. Perhaps by another year these will be in consolidated districts.



The McKinley, Randolph County, Indiana.

McKinley Consolidated School in open country. Built in 1911. Cost and equipment, \$30,000. Brick structure of two stories with full basement. Steam heat, fan system of ventilation. Four grade rooms, laboratory, manual training, and domestic science. Class rooms, assembly, course in agriculture, indoor toilets. Six acres in school grounds. Thirty-six square miles in district. Enrollment in grades, 257; in high school, 52. Four years in high school course. Seventh and eighth grade pupils are seated with high school. The principal receives a salary of \$226 per month. There are 12 teachers in the school, 4 in grades, and the others in the seventh, eighth, high school and special work. Eight months of school. Six auto buses. Victrola.



McKinley School—Ready for home.



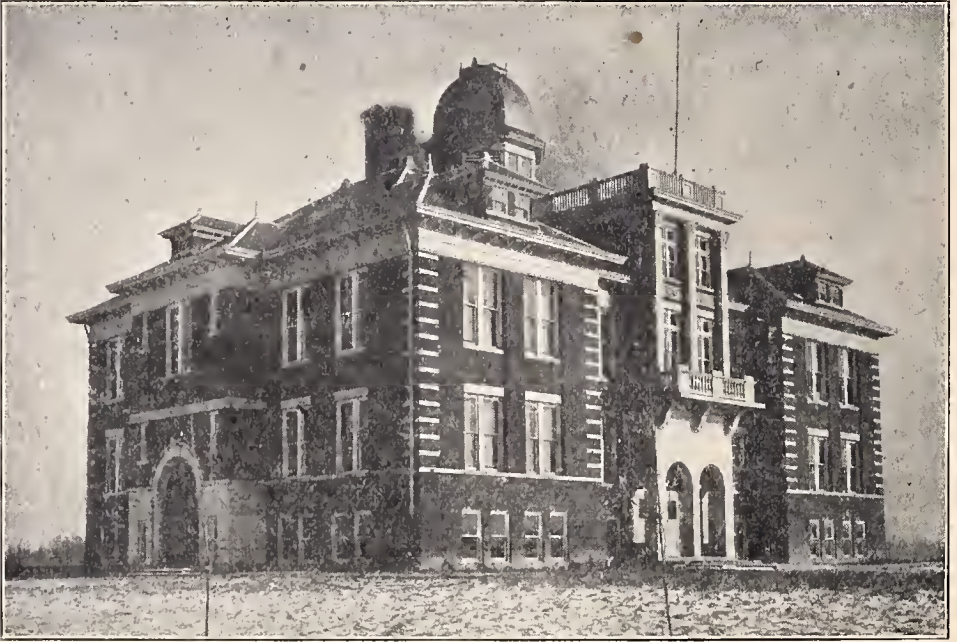
The Spartanburg, Randolph County, Indiana.

Spartanburg Consolidated School in village of 100. Built in 1908. Cost of building and equipment, \$35,000. Brick structure of two stories with full basement. Steam heat with fan system of ventilation. Four grade rooms, laboratory, manual training and domestic science. Class rooms, assembly. Course in agriculture. Victrola. Gymnasium. Indoor toilets. Six acres in school grounds; 258 enrolled in grades; 70 in high school. Four-year high school course. Seventh and eighth grades seated with high school. Thirty-five square miles in district. The principal receives a salary of \$225 per month. Ten teachers in school, 4 in grades and the others in seventh, eighth, high school and special work. Eight months of school. Four motor trucks; two horse hacks; three automobiles.



The Wayne, Randolph County, Indiana. (See next page.)

Wayne Consolidated School in open country. Built in 1912, brick structure of two stories, with basement. Cost and equipment, \$29,000. Steam heat, with fan system of ventilation. Four grade rooms, laboratory, manual training and domestic science rooms. Assembly, course in agriculture running water on every floor. Thirty square miles in district. One hundred and ninety enrolled in grades; 35 in high school. Four years in high school course. Seventh and eighth grades seated with high school. The principal receives a salary of \$225 per month. Nine teachers in school, 4 in the grades, the others in high school and special work. Eleven horse hacks.



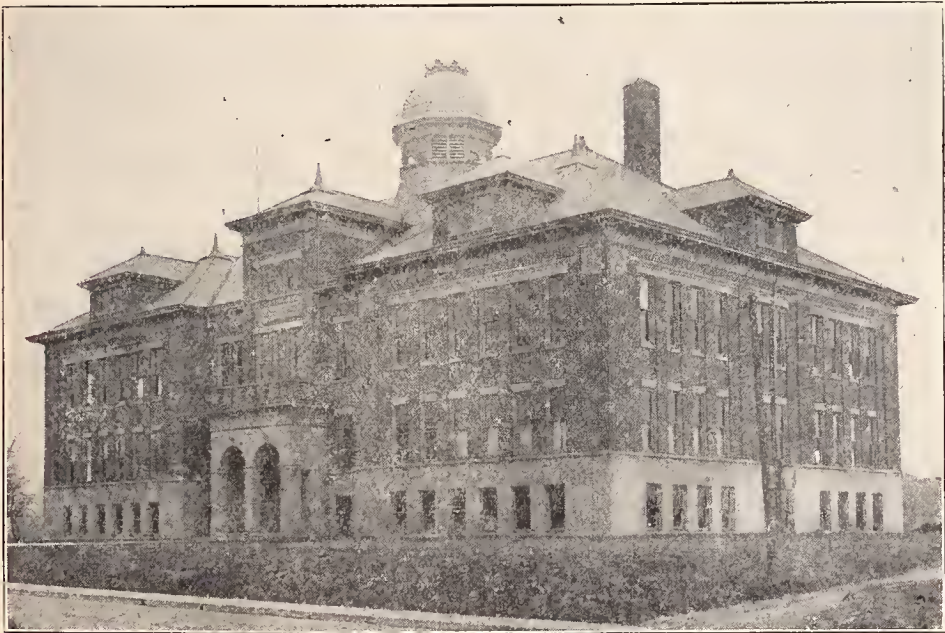
The Parker, Randolph County, Indiana.

Parker Consolidated School in village of 600 people. Built in 1909. Cost and equipment, \$37,000. Brick structure of two stories, with full basement. Steam heat with fan system of ventilation. Four grade rooms, laboratory, manual training and domestic science, class rooms, assembly, victrola, course in agriculture, indoor toilets. Four acres in school grounds. Fifteen square miles in the district. Enrollment in grades, 180; in high school, 59. Four years in high school course. Seventh and eighth grades seated with high school. The principal receives a salary of \$250 per month. Ten teachers in the school. Three teachers in the grades, the others in the seventh, eighth, high school and special work. Eight months of school. Three auto buses; one hack.



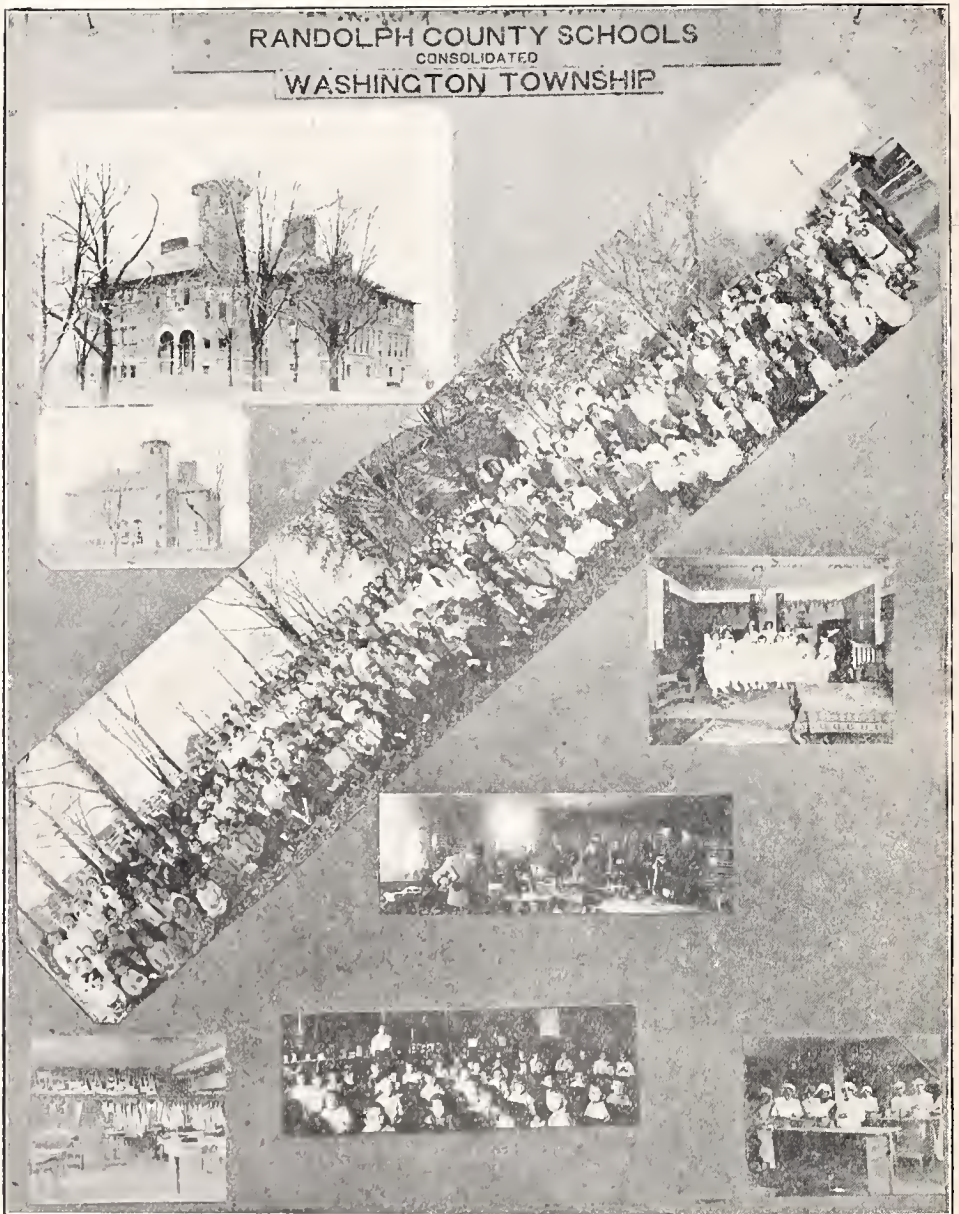
The Wilson, Randolph County, Indiana.

Wilson Consolidated School in open country. Built in 1917. Cost and equipment, \$23,000. Brick structure; two stories with basement. Steam heat with fan system of ventilation. Indoor toilets. Three teachers; no high school. Four acres in school grounds. Enrollment, 100. Ten square miles in district. One motor truck; one horse hack. Small gymnasium. Eight months in school. Victrola.



The Farmland, Randolph County, Indiana. (See next page.)

Farmland Consolidated School in village of 800 people. Built in 1908. Cost and equipment, \$46,000. Brick structure of two stories, with full basement. Steam heat and fan system of ventilation. Four grade rooms, laboratory, manual training and domestic science rooms, class rooms and assembly. Course in agriculture. Indoor toilets. Five acres in school grounds. Seventeen square miles in district. Enrollment in grades, 210; in high school, 63. Four years in high school course. Seventh and eighth grade pupils seated with high school. The principal receives a salary of \$187.50 per month. Fourteen teachers in the school; 11 teachers in grades; 3 teachers in the seventh, eighth, high school and special work. Eight months of school. Three auto buses. Victrola.

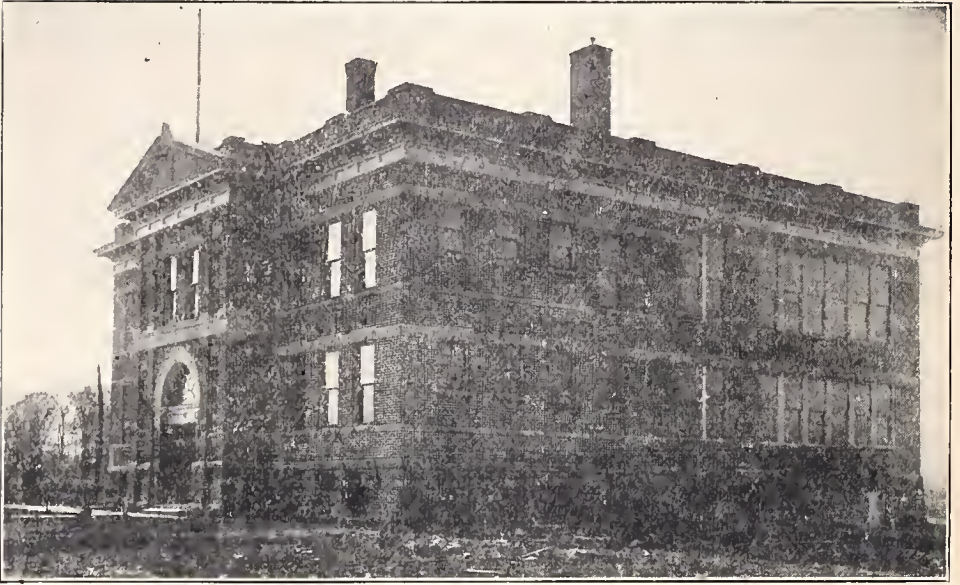


This picture shows the children, various school activities and building of the Lynn Consolidated School,



The Lynn, Randolph County, Indiana.

Lynn Consolidated School in village of 1,000. Brick structure, built in 1901. Enlarged in 1909. Two stories and basement. Cost and equipment, \$38,000. Hot air and fan system of ventilation. Eight grade rooms. Laboratory, manual training, domestic science, class rooms, assembly and eighth grade assembly. Course in agriculture, indoor toilets. Three acres in school grounds. Twenty-two square miles in district. Two hundred and forty-one pupils enrolled in grades; 100 in high school. Four years in high school course. The principal receives a salary of \$237.50 per month. Twelve teachers in the school, 6 grade teachers, and the others in high school and special work. Eight months of school. Three motor trucks; four automobiles. Victrola.



The Lincoln, Randolph County, Indiana.

Lincoln Consolidated School in open country. Built in 1906. Enlarged in 1912. Cost and equipment, \$34,000. Brick structure of two stories with basement. Steam heat, fan system of ventilation. Four grade rooms, laboratory, manual training and domestic science. Class rooms, assembly, victrola, course in agriculture, indoor toilets. Five acres in school grounds. Thirty-seven square miles in district. Enrollment in grades, 202. In high school, 46. Four years in high school course. Seventh and eighth grade pupils seated with high school. The principal receives a salary of \$237.50 per month. Twelve teachers in the school; 4 in the grades, and the others in the seventh, eighth, high school and special work. Eight months of school. six auto buses; two hacks.

WHAT THE PATRONS SAY.

The following questionnaire was sent to the patrons of the consolidated schools in Randolph County, Indiana. A very few did not answer some of the questions; but note that the great majority of the answers favor consolidation. The questions and answers follows:

1. *How far do your children ride in the school bus?*
Answer. One to 6 miles. Average, 3.8 miles.

2. *How long are they usually on the road to school?*
Answer. In auto buses from 5 to 45 minutes; average about 30 minutes.
 In horse hacks from 10 to 95 minutes; average about 50 minutes.

3. *Do you prefer horse hacks or auto buses?*
Answer. Horse hacks 68
 Auto buses 394
 Don't know 11
 A number did not answer.

4. *Do they suffer from cold?*
Answer. Yes 59
 No 494
 Don't know 2
 A number did not answer.

5. *Do they suffer from any other cause?*
Answer. Yes 65
 No 541
 Don't know 2
 A number did not answer.

5. *Are the children absent from school as much as under the one-room rural school system?*
Answer. Yes 70
 No 432
 Don't know 24
 A number did not answer.

7. *Are they tardy as much?*
Answer. Yes 53
 No 490
 Don't know 2
 A number did not answer.

8. *How has consolidation affected land values in your community?*
Answer. Increased 303
 Decreased 123
 A number did not answer.

9. *Are the increased school advantages worth the increased cost?*

Answer. Yes 404
 No 96
 Don't know 15
 A number did not answer.

10. *Would you change back to the old way?*

Answer. Yes 59
 No 458
 Don't know 6
 A number did not answer.

TESTIMONY OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT GREIST.

County Superintendent Greist has the following to say in regard to consolidated schools in his county:

Randolph County is situated in the east central part of Indiana, has about 460 square miles of territory, is almost square and has twelve civil townships containing from twenty-four to seventy-four square miles each. It is purely an agricultural county, having only two small cities and very few small towns. The public highways are, with few exceptions, located on section or half section lines. There are about 26,000 inhabitants, at least 99 per cent of whom are American born.

Like other Indiana counties, its schools were originally situated at the cross roads and were located two miles apart. In fact there were 131 one-room schools located in 460 square miles of territory. These schools were just such schools as most other one-room schools and with poor equipment, poor buildings, unkempt school grounds, and dilapidated out-buildings. Mud roads had given away to gravel and macadamized roads; the old churches had been remodeled; new farm homes had been built; in fact everything in the community had responded to the spirit of progress except the schools. They were forty years behind the other factors of community life.

A campaign was begun and every energy was directed to better rural schools, which meant the consolidation of the one-room schools. The movement has spread until there are now but six of the 131 one-room schools remaining. The county has twenty-six consolidated school buildings two of which are two-room buildings; the others range from five to fourteen rooms.

Three schools located in towns have a play ground of one square and the remaining schools have from three to six acres used for play ground purposes. Each of these buildings is modern in every particular, having the proper amount of light, correctly located, furnace or steam heat with forced ventilation, sanitary drinking fountains, flush systems of toilets and hot and cold water for domestic science tables. About half of them have shower baths, and play rooms and teachers' rest rooms. All have kitchens, manual training shops and rooms for agriculture and sewing. Seventeen of them have auditoriums, seating from two hundred fifty to six hundred. Those built recently are so constructed that a recitation room is built higher than the floor of the assembly room, thus making a stage when the folding doors are opened. Two additions are now being built which have assembly rooms and combined auditoriums.

Each school has a well equipped library and a piano, and nearly all have Victrolas and orchestras. Fourteen of these buildings are in the open country, three near towns and four in towns and they are all built to meet the needs of the modern school.

No school is at its best unless it functions as a community center and neither is a community at its best unless all its interests center in and around its school. The school buildings are used for all kinds of legitimate community meetings. They are used for farmers' institutes, community clubs, parent teachers' associations, farmers clubs, Sunday School conventions, community socials, lecture courses, school plays and concerts, and nearly every commencement will be held in the school building. This has brought people together who otherwise would have been almost unknown to each other, and whose influence upon the community would have been lost.

The consolidated school offers a medium of organization that cannot be found otherwise. The work of the county agricultural agent is increased over and over again through the organization made possible for these schools. For example, every boy and girl studying agriculture has performed the experiment of treating oats for smut, and in this way many farmers have treated oats who otherwise would not have done so. The schools have tested many bushels of seed corn also.

Perhaps no one thing offered by the consolidated school does more for elevation of community life than the music. Through the influence of the school the class of music used in the homes has been raised. Victrolas have been purchased, children have been induced to take lessons in instrumental music that they may join the orchestra (except in one community where this class of music is taught in the school) interests in church music is increased, church orchestras organized and the whole community aroused to an appreciation of a higher grade of music. As a direct result of teaching agriculture, agricultural clubs of all kinds are organized and the work pushed through the medium of the school. The sixteen consolidated schools which have four years commissioned high school courses, make it possible for every boy and girl in the county to attend high school within easy driving distance of his home and thus be at home in the evenings. Prior to consolidation, comparatively few eighth grade graduates entered high school. A thorough investigation of each of the townships shows that for five years previous to consolidation the per cent of eighth grade graduates to enter high school was as low as 21 per cent in one township, to as high as 50 per cent in another; the average for the county being less than 40 per cent. Since consolidation, the entire county has averaged more than 93 per cent. In 1915 two hundred thirty-one out of two hundred forty eighth grade graduates entered high school; in 1916 two hundred thirty-two out of two hundred forty-two; in 1917 two hundred forty-three out of two hundred fifty-three, making a total of seven hundred six, out of seven hundred thirty-five, or slightly more than 96 per cent. Of these seven hundred six, five hundred ninety-three, or more than 84 per cent were in high school. The attendance in the consolidated high schools of the county this year, 1920-1921, is 921.

The problem of transportation has been successfully worked out. For years the Randolph County Board of Education has required heated, ventilated school wagons, having glass sides. Well qualified men are employed to drive these hacks. They must give bond to execute the contract which gives a schedule of arrival and departure from each given point on the hack route, going and returning. They are required to stop at all railroad crossings to ascertain approaching danger. They must neither use tobacco on the school wagon nor permit it being used either coming or going. They report to the principal each morning as to the condition of roads, attendance, causes of delay, and the deportment of the children. It is very seldom that any difficulty occurs on a wagon. In fact, there were but two cases reported to the county superintendent during the last year. The two thousand six hundred children transported were much more easily looked after than the four hundred forty-one who walked to school. There are five schools with some children transported by interurban, and fifty-six horse drawn wagons and sixty-three automobile buses and automobiles used. The wagons carry

about twenty pupils each, the automobiles six, the automobile buses forty each, since each bus makes a double trip. A few pupils use their own conveyance, for which they are paid. The objection to transportation does not come from those who ride, but from those who walk.

In concluding his report, Mr. Greist quotes from Dr. J. J. Savitz, assistant commissioner of education of New Jersey, as follows:

"In appearance, construction and entire arrangement, the buildings compare very favorably with the buildings in our progressive towns or small cities. An hour's conference with the teachers impresses one with the fact that this is a country school for country children and not a city school conducted in the country. The arrangement of the buildings, the equipment and exhibits of the work done by the pupils proclaim this in an eloquent manner. A casual examination of each building reveals the fact that it was built for a specific purpose. It is the place where the whole community goes to school. Here community problems are discussed. In fact, there is a place where the community lives when assembled and this is the one place which dwells in their thoughts, it is THE BUILDING."

COST OF CONVEYANCE.

Quoting from another report of County Superintendent Greist:

"The policy of the school is so to train the children that they will see the advantages of rural life. In White River Township, this year, Trustee George Comer will have a teacher of vocational agriculture who will work with the children twelve months each year instead of only the eight months they are in school. The course for the first year is English, algebra, botany, farm crops; for the second year, English, geometry, woodwork and the mechanical drawing, poultry and horticulture; for the third year, English, soils and soil fertility, physics, mediaeval and modern history or foreign language; for the fourth year, American history, and civics, animal husbandry, farm mechanics and farm management, English or foreign language. If this proves as satisfactory as we believe it will, all the high schools of the county will adopt it and we shall then have the usual academic course for those who wish to attend a liberal arts or engineering college and an agricultural course for those who will attend an agricultural college or who will not be able to go to college at all.

"Most of the schools are community centers for all sorts of community interests. Farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs, Sunday School conventions, lecture courses, school plays, concerts and political meetings are held in them.

"Two of the greatest advantages of the consolidated school are the possibility of a high school education for every boy and girl and keeping them at home while they get it. This year 130 students graduated from the sixteen commissioned high schools. In ten years there probably will be 2,000 men and women in the county who are high school graduates, and the men and women will be the ones who are the directing forces in their various communities. All this cannot but affect the life of the people mightily."

ESTIMATED COST IN TWO DISTRICTS.

Mr. Carl W. Sagen, of the Firestone Ship-by-Truck Bureau, Akron, Ohio made a careful study of transportation problems in Randolph County, and his estimate of the costs of transportation in two typical schools is given below.

COST IN THE JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

At the Jackson Consolidated School there is an eighth-month term, and 285 children are transported daily in twelve horse hacks. The hacks are figured at an original cost of \$400. The expense per month is as follows.

Depreciation and repairs of twelve hacks at 10 per cent.....	\$ 60.00
Drivers' wages	724.00
Interest on investment at 6 per cent per annum (\$4,800).....	36.00

Total cost per month.....	\$820.00
Total cost per day.....	41.00
Cost per day per child (285 transported).....	.14

COST IN THE MCKINLEY DISTRICT.

At the McKinley School there are five auto buses owned by the township; 1 Studebaker and 4 Fords, representing an investment of \$7,236. Each of these trucks makes two trips and all five transport 268 children daily. Twenty-five children in addition are brought in by three ordinary automobiles and a private rig, all four of which are owned and operated by the drivers.

The monthly estimate of the cost of transportation is as follows:

Depreciation of five auto buses owned by the township figured at 20 per cent	\$180.90
Interest on the investment at 6 per cent per annum.....	54.27
Salaries to drivers of five auto buses.....	300.00
Salaries to drivers of private conveyances.....	170.00
Gasoline for five auto buses (450 gallons at 27 cents).....	121.50
Oil	10.50
Tires for buses (6,100) miles.....	165.90
Storage	25.00
Replace of parts and annual overhauling.....	78.00
Total cost per month.....	\$1,106.17
Total cost per day.....	55.31
Cost per day per child (293 transported).....	.188
Total cost per month for five buses.....	936.17
Total cost per day.....	46.81
Cost per day by auto buses (268 transported).....	.174

MCKINLEY SCHOOL.

White River Township, Randolph County, Indiana.

Kind of conveyance.	Wage per day.	Length of route.	Children.	Time.
Auto bus	\$3.00	11 miles	27	7:00—7:45
		8 miles	31	8:10—8:35
Auto bus	3.00	11 miles	28	7:00—7:45
		9 miles	31	8:00—8:35
Auto bus	3.00	11 miles	27	7:00—7:45
		7½ miles	27	8:00—8:30
Auto bus	3.00	12 miles	25	7:05—8:00
		6 miles	18	8:15—8:30
Ordinary auto	2.50	6½ miles	6	8:00—8:22
Ordinary auto	2.50	3½ miles	6	8:00—8:20
Ordinary auto	2.00	3½ miles	8	8:10—8:25
Private rig	1.50	5 miles	5	

(School opens at 8:45. The auto buses are owned and operated by the school.)

COURSE OF STUDY.

Randolph County, Indiana, High School.

First Year.

English.
Algebra.
Botany.
Farm Crops.

Second Year.

English. •
Geometry.
Woodwork and Mechanical Drawing.
Poultry and Horticulture.

Third Year.

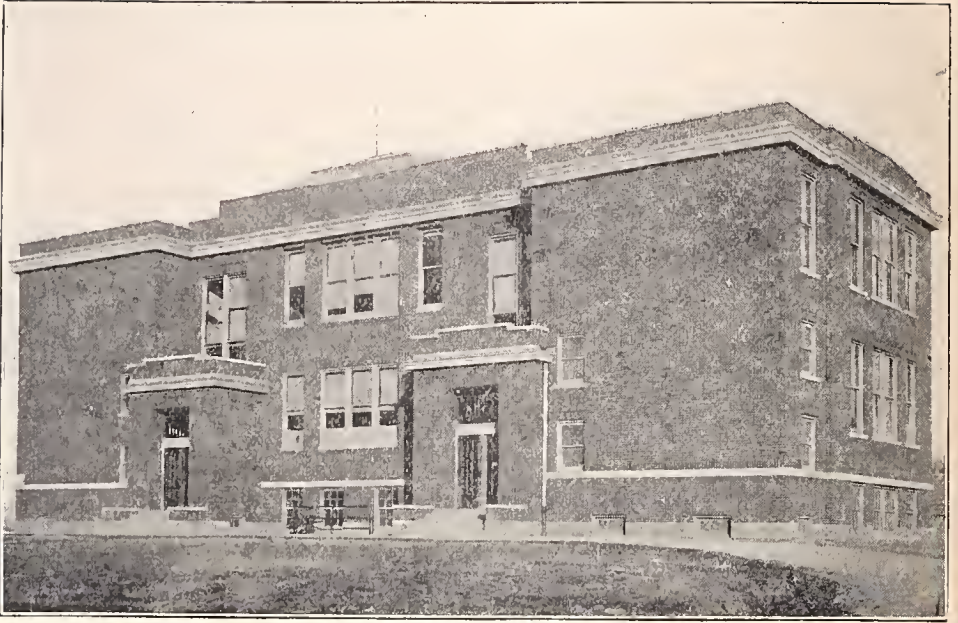
English.
Soils and Soil Fertility.
Physics.
Medieval and Modern History
or

Fourth Year.

English or Foreign Language.
American History and Civics.
Animal Husbandry.
Farm Mechanics and Farm Management.
Domestic Science and Manual Training.

Domestic Science and Manual Training have a prominent place in high schools and in the grades.

OTHER COUNTIES OF INDIANA.



Howard Township Consolidated School, Howard County, Indiana.

Howard Township Consolidated School, Howard County, Indiana. Cost and equipment, \$40,000. In open country. Built in 1916. Four years of high school. Gymnasium, laboratory. Modern in every respect. Eighty enrolled in the grades; 52 in the high school. Auto trucks and wagons used to convey the children to school.



School and Teachers' Residence. (See next page.)

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA.

The school house and teachers' residence was built in 1912, cost about \$40,000. Equipped with manual training, domestic science rooms and gymnasium. Work in vocational agriculture and vocational home economics. There are about 70 students in the high school and 140 in the grades. There are 11 teachers in the faculty; four teachers in the grades, five in the high school and two vocational teachers. About ten transportation vehicles, mostly auto buses; horse driven hacks on the shorter routes.

Tippecanoe is nearing complete consolidation. If the building program this year is carried out there will be only two or three one-room schools next year. Indiana has done a great work in consolidation. In 1890, she had 8,853 one-room schools; in 1920, she had 4,880. She has abandoned 3,990 one-room schools or 45 per cent of the total number.

TESTIMONY OF STATE SUPERINTENDET L. N. HINES.

"The consolidated school has come to Indiana to stay. We have almost a thousand of these institutions, and we want the day to come when the last one-room school will have disappeared.

The consolidated school means graded and better work for rural children. It also means longer terms, better teachers, better school houses, better school spirit in the community, and more efficient service all around.

"Indiana will soon have three or four counties with complete consolidation. There will be other counties get into this select class ere long. The movement is in the right direction and the people are helping to the best of their ability."

CONSOLIDATION IN OHIO.

PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO.

Preble County, Ohio, has made marked progress in the consolidation of her schools. The entire county, with the exception of a about two townships is organized into consolidated districts. It seems safe to say that in another year or two, the consolidation will be complete. A visit to this county will convince anyone that the movement is in the right direction and has brought great improvement to the schools of the county. All of the children are cared for in this program of education. Not only the high schools, but the elementary schools, as well, are provided for in the best way possible. A real educational program must have for its aim a plan to reach all the children of all of the people. Preble County has this in rounded measure. The buildings are modern, even beautiful and well equipped. The superintendents, principals, teachers and children are full of the real school spirit. The courses of study have the best of the old, made alive with the best of the new. These schools are meeting the needs of the children by bringing equal educational opportunities to all.

The transportation problem has been solved. It is a delight to see the children loaded in the vans for their homeward journey. It is all a fine scheme and well worked out. County Superintendent Fogarty and his teachers deserve great credit for their splendid system.

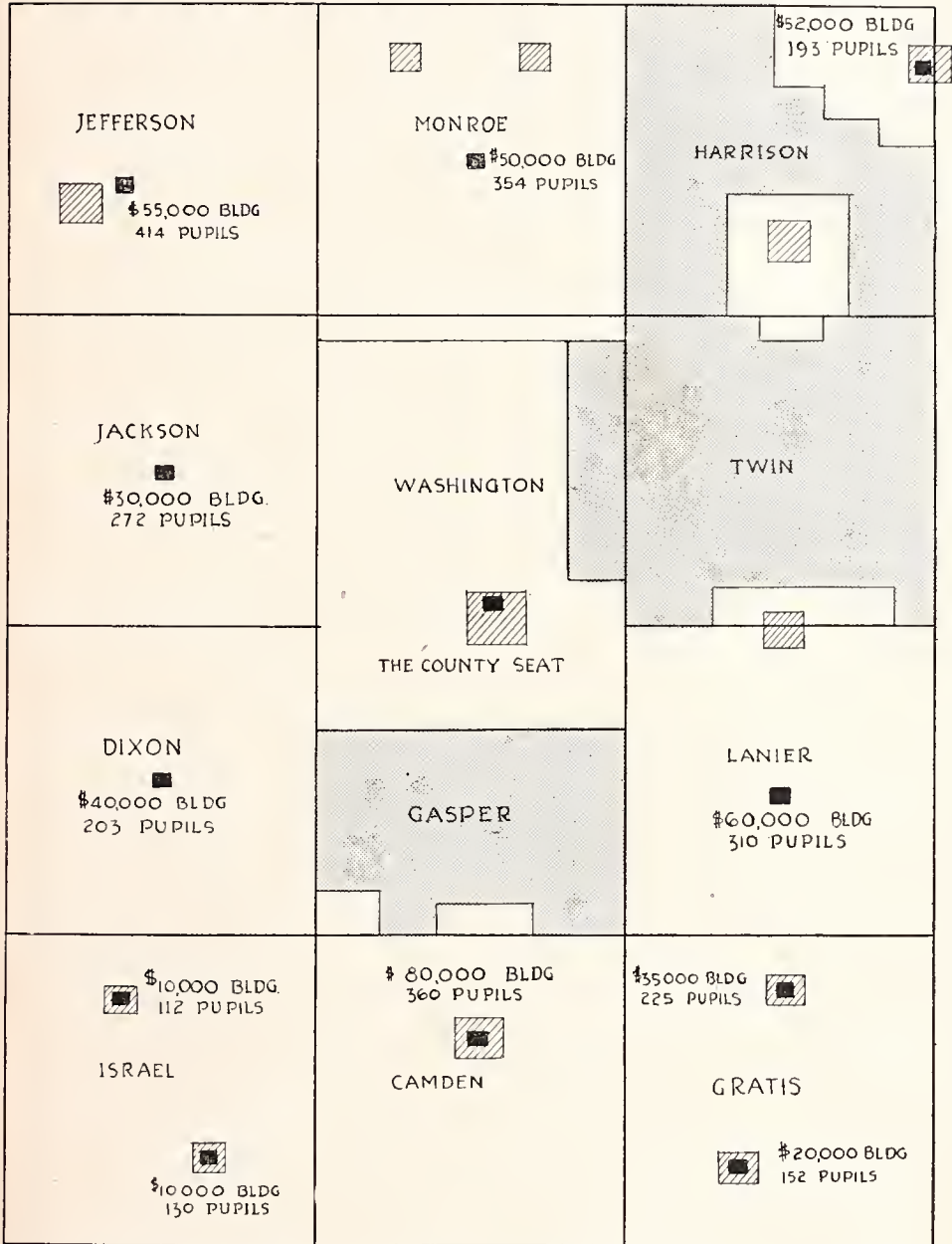
The plan has brought to these boys and girls better supervision, better teachers, richer courses of study, a finer school spirit, than was possible under the old plain.

An inspection of these schools will remove from the mind of any thinking person the objections that are usually made against consolidation. Following the pictures will be found an excellent statement by the county superintendent. All of the points made by him are true. His entire county will be in consolidated districts in a year or two. It is a fine piece of construction work.



Transportation at the Jefferson. (See page 26.)

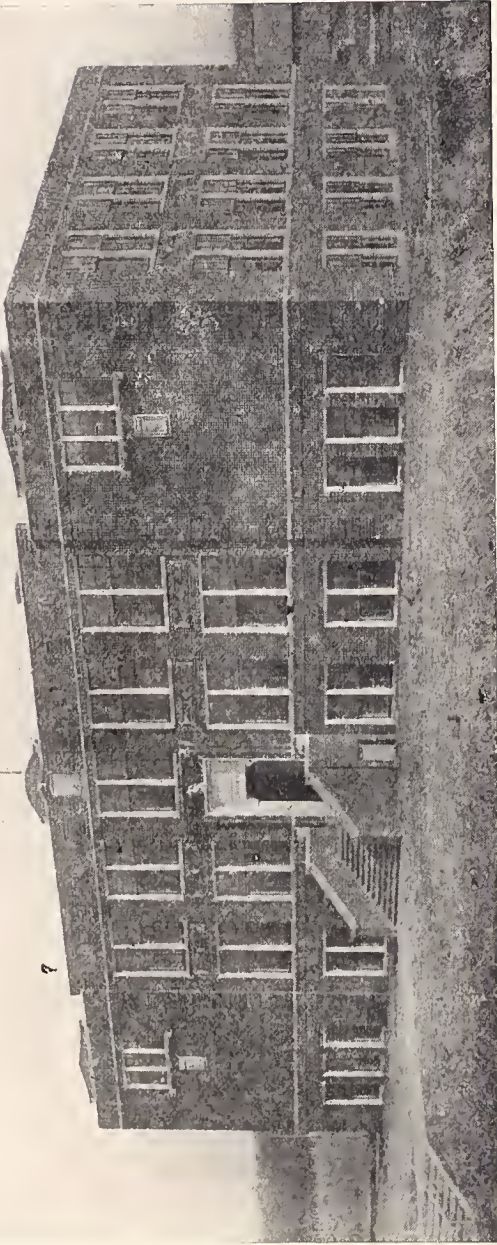
CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS IN PREBLE COUNTY OHIO.



12 TOWNSHIPS - EACH 6 MI. SQUARE EXCEPT THE TWO IN THE CENTER

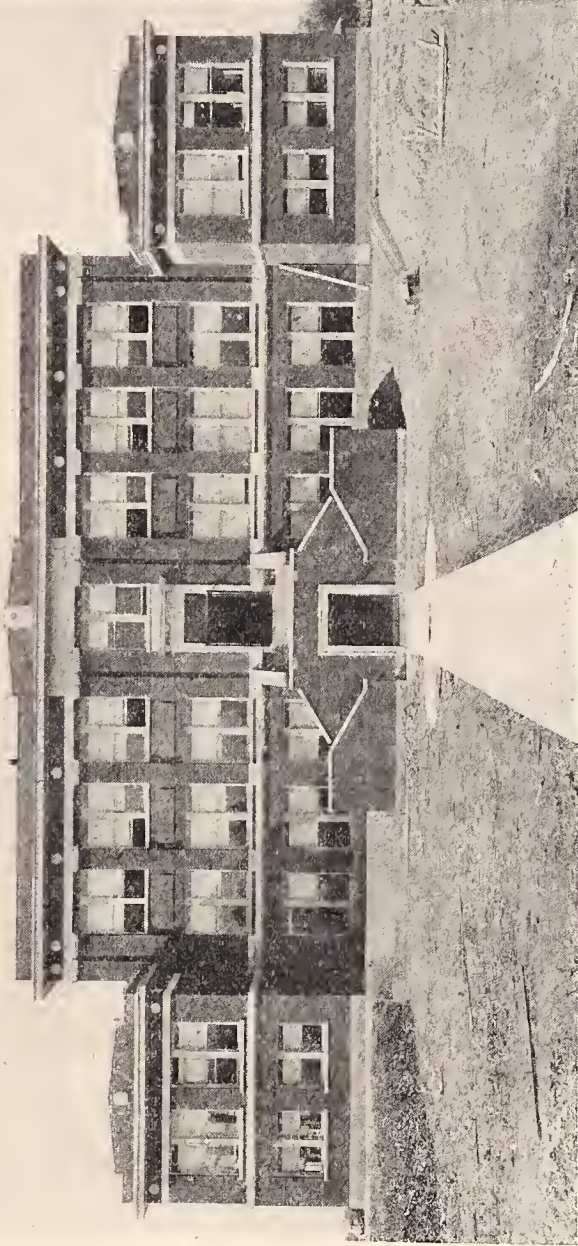
SHADED PART IS NOT CONSOLIDATED = CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL = VILLAGE

The above map shows the consolidated schools in Preble County, Ohio. Only about two townships are not consolidated. Note that consolidation is in the open country and in villages. It is safe to say that the entire county will be in consolidated districts in the near future.



The Jefferson, Preble County, Ohio.

Jefferson Township Consolidated School Building in village of 900 people. Built in 1915. Cost of building, \$55,000. Two stories with full basement. Hot air system of heating. Electric lights, inside toilets, shower baths, hot and cold water throughout the building. Eight grade class rooms, four high school class rooms, manual training department, two rooms; four rooms for domestic science, physics-laboratory, auditorium with seating capacity of 400, rest rooms, and office. Fine gymnasium. Fireproof throughout. Ten acres of ground. Thirty-six square miles in district. Large barn for sheltering the twelve school vans. Two hundred and twenty-three children carried to school. Eight grade teachers, three high school teachers, special teachers of music, manual training and domestic science. Enrollment in grades, 320; in high school, 83; total, 405. The superintendent receives a salary of \$2,100 a year and the principal a salary of \$1,600 a year. Thirteen teachers in school. Eight in grades, and the others in high school and special work.

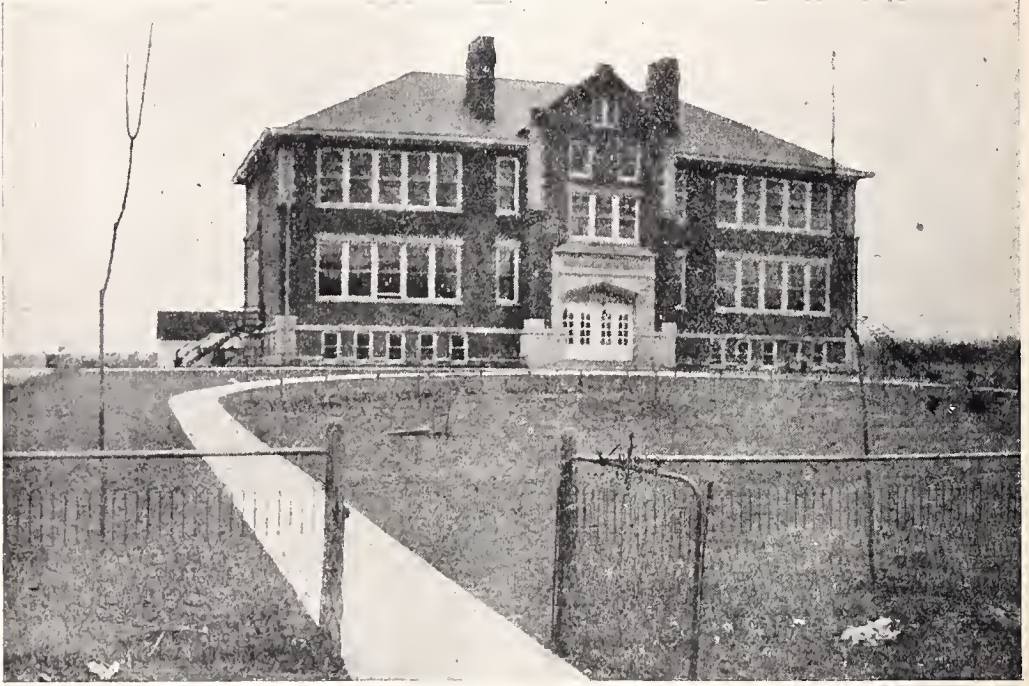


The Lanier, Preble County, Ohio.

Lanier Township Consolidated School Building in open country. Built in 1915. Cost of building and equipment, \$65,000. Two stories with full basement. Running water throughout the building. Hot air system of heating. Electric lights in all rooms. Inside toilets. Eight grade class rooms, four high school class rooms, manual training, domestic science, physics laboratory, agriculture laboratory, auditorium with a seating capacity of about 500, rest rooms, library and office. A program of physical training for all of the grades and high school. School grounds of seven acres has been landscaped and planted with trees and shrubbery to the value of \$135. The State Superintendent pronounced this the most beautiful rural school in Ohio. Enrollment in grades, 225; in high school, 54. Thirteen teachers in the school. The superintendent receives \$2,000 per year and the principal receives \$1,500 per year.

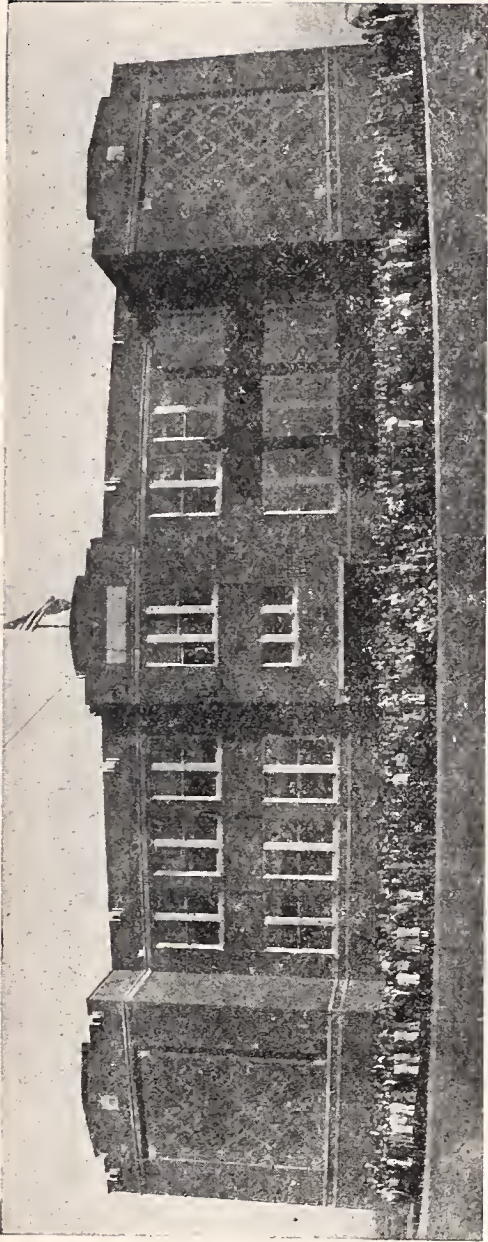


Ready for Home—Lanier, Preble County, Ohio.



The Jackson, Preble County, Ohio.

Jackson Township Consolidated School Building in open country. Built in 1910. Cost of building and equipment, \$28,000. Two-story pressed brick building with basement, hot air system of heating, acetylene lights, inside drinking fountains, four grade class rooms, domestic science room with a well equipped laboratory, a science room equipped with laboratory for physics, agriculture, botany and biology. A good library, rest room, manual training room. Seven acres of school ground artistically planted with trees, shrubs and flowers. A barn 144 feet long, 36 feet wide. Five vans, seven routes. (All autos). Enrollment in grades, 186; in high school, 51. There are eleven teachers in the school. The superintendent receives a salary of \$2,100 and the principal receives a salary of \$1,700 per year.



The Monroe, Preble County, Ohio.

Monroe Township Consolidated School Building in open country. Built in 1916. Cost of building and equipment, \$65,000. Two stories with full basement. Hot air system of heating. Electric lights in all rooms. Eight grade class rooms, five high school rooms and assembly which will seat 100 pupils, manual training, domestic science, physics laboratory, chemical laboratory, agricultural laboratory, auditorium with a seating capacity of about 550, gymnasium 40 x 55, banquet room, rest rooms, inside toilets, library and office. Fireproof throughout, running water on all floors and laboratories. School grounds of ten acres landscaped and planted; orchard of 100 fruit trees. Thirty-seven square miles in district. Smith-Hughes in agriculture. Four wagons, six automobiles and four drivers, double routes. Enrollment in grades, 248; in high school 80. Four years in high school course. Eight teachers in grades and seven in high school and special work. The superintendent receives a salary of \$2,000 a year and the principal receives a salary of \$1,600 a year.



The Dixon.

Dixon Township Consolidated School Building in open country. Built in 1915. Cost of building and equipment, \$42,000. One-story building, fire-proof and modern. The main floor consists of an assembly room, also used as the auditorium, two recitation rooms for the high school and four grade rooms. On the same floor are the superintendent's office and rest room. The basement is divided into toilet rooms, manual training, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, physics laboratories, and play rooms. Moving picture machine. Hot air is used for heating. Electric lights and an excellent water system add greatly to the general conveniences. The vans, ten in number, are kept in the barn at the rear of the grounds. The playground consists of eight acres and is divided into baseball diamonds, two tennis courts, and into two fully equipped plots for basketball. Enrollment in grades, 159; in high school, 55. Nine teachers in school. The superintendent receives a salary of \$2,000 per year and the principal receives a salary of \$1,700 per year.



A School Van. Courtesy, Firestone Ship-by-Truck Bureau.

PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO—DATA ON TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—1919-1920.

WAGONS OWNED BY BOARD (EXCEPT JACKSON TWP.).

Name of school.	Number of routes.	Average cost per route.	Children carried.	Average length of routes one way.	Average time to drive routes.	Average time to drive a mile.	Average cost per day per child.	Average cost per day per child per mile carried.
Camden.....	11	\$ 81	20	4.3 mi.	63 min.	15 min.	\$.20	\$.023
Dixon.....	9	82	20	6.4 mi.	78 min.	12 min.	.20	.015
Fair Haven.....	4	69	14	5.0 mi.	64 min.	13 min.	.25	.025
Morning Sun.....	4	61	16	4.4 mi.	66 min.	15 min.	.20	.023
Monroe.....	4	85	24	6.3 mi.	72 min.	11 min.	.18	.014
West Elkton.....	4	82	16	4.8 mi.	86 min.	18 min.	.25	.026
Gratis.....	5	71	24	7.0 mi.	70 min.	10 min.	.15	.01
Jackson.....	1	1 40	28	9.0 mi.	90 min.	10 min.	.25	.014
Jefferson.....	10	68	20	6.5 mi.	68 min.	10 min.	.17	.013
Lanier.....	9	67	23	6.3 mi.	79 min.	13 min.	.13	.01
Average per county.....	-----	\$80.60	20	6 mi.	74 min.	12 min.	\$0.20	\$0.017

AUTO VANS OWNED BY THE BOARD.

Name of school.	Number of routes.	Average cost per route.	Children carried.	Average length of routes one way.	Average time to drive routes.	Average time to drive a mile.	Average cost per day per child.	Average cost per day per child per mile carried.
College Corner.....	1	\$65	21	12 mi.	55 min.	5 min.	\$0.15	\$0.006
Dixon.....	2	60	23	7.7 mi.	38 min.	5 min.	.13	.008
Morning Sun.....	1	35	13	4.0 mi.	15 min.	4 min.	.13	.016
Verona.....	2	62	30	3.0 mi.	25 min.	8 min.	.10	.017
Average in county.....	-----	\$56	22	6.2 mi.	38 min.	5.6min.	\$0.127	\$0.01

AUTO VANS NOT OWNED BY THE BOARD.

Camden.....	1	\$100	18	4.5 mi.	40 min.	9 min.	\$0.28	\$0.031
Monroe.....	9	102	28	8.0 mi.	45 min.	6 min.	.18	.011
Jackson.....	6	157	30	9.3 mi.	40 min.	4 min.	.26	.014
Jefferson.....	1	160	39	6.5 mi.	45 min.	7 min.	.20	.015
Lanier.....	2	105	23	6.0 mi.	35 min.	6 min.	.23	.019
Average in county.....	-----	\$125	28	6.9 mi.	41 min.	6 min.	\$0.23	\$0.018

MONROE—MONTHS OF SCHOOL, EIGHT.

AUTOMOBILES.

Route.	Wage per month.	Pupils carried.	Length of route one way.	Average time to drive route.	Character of road.	Time first child gets into van.	Does Board own van.
1 A double route	\$228	50	16.8	1½ hrs.	Poor	7:05	No.
2	130	28	7½	50 min.	Poor	7:40	No.
3 A double route	220	42	16	1 hr. 10 min.	Fair	7:10	No.
4	120	30	7½	45 min.	Bad	7:45	No.
5	230	46	17	1 hr. 40 min.	Some good	7:00	No.
6	110	23	7½	40 min.	Some very bad	7:50	No.

WAGONS.

Route.	Wage per month.	Pupils carried.	Length of route one way.	Average time to drive route.	Character of road.	Time first child gets into van.	Does Board own van.	Does Board own horses.
1	\$100	26	6½	1½ hrs.	Fair	7:00	Yes	No.
2	60	20	4	50 min.	Good	7:30	Yes	No.
3	110	25	9	1 hr. 35 min.	Part good	7:00	Yes	No.
4	90	25	6.3	1 hr. 20 min.	Part bad	7:10	Yes	No.

JEFFERSON—MONTHS OF SCHOOL, NINE.

AUTOMOBILES.

Route.	Wage per month.	Pupils carried.	Length of route.	Average time to drive route.	Character of road.	Time first child gets into van.	Does Board own van.
1	\$160	39	9 mi.	55 min.	Good	7:00	Owens body not chassis
2	160	35	8.5 mi.	60 min.	Fair	6:48	Owens body not chassis
3	160	24	4.0 mi.	30 min.	Fair	7:10	Owens body not chassis
Double route		14	4.5 mi.	20 min.	Fair	7:55	(Same van).
4	110	16	7.0 mi.	40 min.	Fair	7:15	No.
Double route		9	3.0 mi.	12 min.	Good	8:10	

WAGONS.

Route.	Wage per month.	Pupils carried.	Length of route.	Average time to drive route.	Character of road.	Time first child gets into van.	Does Board own van.	Does Board own horses.
1	\$80	18	6.25	60 min.	Fair	7:00	Yes	No.
2	80	19	7.5	90 min.	Poor	6:30	Yes	No.
3	70	22	7.5	100 min.	Poor	6:30	Yes	No.
4	80	24	7.0	90 min.	Bad	6:30	Yes	No.
5	5	3	2.25	20 min.	Good	7:45	No	

LANIER—MONTHS OF SCHOOL, EIGHT-NINE.

AUTOMOBILES.

Route.	Wage per month.	Pupils carried.	Length of route one way.	Average time to drive route.	Character of road.	Time first child gets into van.	Does Board own van.
1.....	160	20	7	35 min.	Good.....	7:15	No.
2.....	160	32	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 min.	Good.....	7:20	No.
3.....	160	32	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 min.	Fair.....	7:10	No.
4.....	160	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 min.	Good.....	7:05	No.
5.....	160	36	7	40 min.	Good.....	7:10	No.
6.....	160	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 min.	Good.....	7:10	No.
7.....	160	34	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 min.	Good.....	7:20	No.
8.....	160	35	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 min.	Good.....	7:05	No.
9.....	160	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 min.	Fair.....	7:10	No.

STATEMENT OF W. S. FOGARTY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Advantages of the Consolidated School.

Building. Who can measure the uplifting influence upon the child who for twelve years goes to school in one of our beautiful modern consolidated school buildings instead of going to a dreary one-room school building? The schoolhouse should be the best building in the community and should meet the requirements of a modern school. Such a building in this twentieth century must consist of more than one room. Our cities and villages have fine buildings constructed to carry on the work in education of the age in which we live. There is something wrong with a community where you find the average barn to be more commodious and better fitted for the purpose for which it was built than is the schoolhouse.

Health. Our new buildings have regard for the eyesight of pupils providing for lighting from one side instead of cross lights so common in one-room schools. The consolidated school has a modern system of distributing heat evenly over the building. Even yet in this progressive county one may see in one-room schools some children roasting near the unjacketed stove and some freezing near the windows. Our new buildings have excellent systems of ventilation by which pure air is supplied continuously. The one-room school was constructed without any provision for ventilation. The consolidated school employs a janitor who keeps the building clean. The children come to school in wagons which are warmed and ventilated. Their clothing and feet are dry. They are not exposed to wind, snow and rain. The health of our children should be of prime importance, and we should give large attention to their welfare in the school building.

Morals. In the new school buildings toilet rooms are kept in the best condition. Every thoughtful parent knows that satisfactory conditions in this matter are highly desirable. Children carried in wagons have no opportunity of fighting nor hearing bad language on the way to and from school. One of the greatest difficulties of teachers of one-room schools is the behavior of children on the way to school and home. The question of morals is of vital importance to all.

Beauty. The beautiful has always been associated with the good, and the ugly with the bad. The question of beauty never entered into the construction of the old "boxcar" one-room school building. Today people are building more beautiful houses, barns, and school buildings. The architectural beauty of our new school buildings and their well landscaped grounds will prove to be silent and powerful forces influencing the character of the boys and girls.

Teachers. While there are many good one-room schools and some capable and experienced teachers are working therein and doing their best for the children under their charge—yet the fact is that a large per cent of the teachers of this class are inexperienced and are poorly equipped. Teachers of experience and training leave the one-room school because of lack of association with other teachers, and because there are so many grades and classes. The teachers in a centralized school form a congenial, happy group. By meeting every day and through discussion of mutual problems, they stimulate one another to the best efforts. Having one or two grades, they become efficient in that line of work. This is an age of specialists, and no teacher should teach more than two, or at the most three grades. Children of different ages need different methods of instruction and leadership and should have teachers specially prepared for certain grades. In the consolidated school, the teacher of the primary grades is chosen because she is naturally fitted to teach little children; the teacher of the upper grades because he is equipped as a leader of boys and girls. The increased value of the teaching is untold. No teacher with eight grades and the enlarged curriculum demanded in this age can do effective work.

Class Work. The larger school means larger classes. One of the most important things in the education of the child is to come in contact with children of his own age. In many one-room schools this stimulating influence is entirely lost. One may see class after class called up with only one or two pupils. Such children are very unfortunate. Ten to thirty pupils in a class is far better. In the one-room school the teacher has twenty to thirty classes a day and has from five to fifteen minutes for a recitation. In our larger schools the teacher has one or two grades and the recitation will be twenty to thirty minutes in length.

Curriculum. The one-room school has an overworked teacher, too many classes, and no laboratory facilities. The consolidated school has teachers qualified for the special work required by a modern curriculum, has fewer classes and longer recitations, and has good laboratories. In the consolidated school there is opportunity, not alone to teach textbook facts, but to take up such subjects as will acquaint the child with his environment. He will learn something of the great laws of nature. The boys and girls who are to mould the rural life of the next generation are in the rural school today, and most of them will go directly from this school to their life's work. Agriculture, domestic science, and manual training cannot be taught successfully in a one-room school. In the new schools the old fundamentals will not be neglected, but a new emphasis will be placed upon them. Education now is not thought of as mere culture or discipline of the mind. Today it includes these and more. It deals more with practical concrete subjects and prepares for vocational life. The centralized school teaches the "three R's" better, gives more culture and discipline, and also offers the opportunity for study of farm crops, the farm stock, and the farm home. For ages agriculture has been thought of as an art only, but it is a science and a business as well. Home-making and agriculture are the biggest vocations in our country and they involve more complicated problems than do any other two vocations. The influence of the centralized school in offering a more practical and interesting curriculum cannot be estimated.

Interest. Those who are skeptical should visit a consolidated school and see the interest on the part of the children. Why do so many boys and girls drop out of the one-room school before completing the work? The answer is: few or no playmates of the same age and sex, school work mostly memory work and from the book, not enough attention from the overworked teacher—witness the carved desks in the country schools—unattractive building and grounds, and no high school provision. The school ought to be a pleasant place. The attractive building, good equipment, pupils of same age for games, and time for study of things as well as books make the consolidated school a place of interest to boys and girls. The organized athletics, literary and music work, and social life of such a school have a large influence in creating interest and securing the best educational results.

At one time it was generally thought that education was a study of books. Today we know that the child is educated by all of his activities and his environment. So we provide for the best play and social life, we provide opportunities for such expressions as will educate, and we give the child a school life which prepares him for more complete living. The successful farmer is a man interested in his farm, the successful business man is one interested in his business. The consolidated school in every way is suited to make children interested in their school life.

Play. Our consolidated and centralized schools are providing from six to ten acres of land for buildings, play, school gardens, and other agricultural experiment work. These schools are putting out playground equipment, such as swings, slides, seesaws, giant stride, and horizontal bars. Some of this apparatus is made by the manual training class. In addition, we find baseball diamonds, basketball, lawn tennis and volley ball. On stormy days the children play in the gymnasium or in play rooms.

Social. The consolidated school has an enrollment large enough to give the social and cultural contact with agreeable associates necessary for the best development of every child.

The social life which one time centered around the country school in spelling bees, debating, singing schools, etc., has passed. The drift of the country population to the city is partly social. Today the social life of the rural community must be reconstructed. The new social life will find its best center in the consolidated school. Here will be held farmers' institutes, lectures, concerts, socials, and entertainments of various kinds. The school house has been a monument of neglected opportunity. It is used by about one-fifth of the people about six hours a day for about half the days of the year. The people pay taxes for the school and it belongs to them; they should use it more. It is too valuable to stand idle so much of the time. The large auditorium and gymnasium offer facilities for gatherings, both social and recreational, which cannot be obtained in the small school. In this day of good roads, telephones, automobiles, and traction cars, a township is a social group no larger in area than was the sub-district fifty years ago. The larger social group has many advantages. More talent is found for conducting social and recreational events and the whole township is united as never before. The centralized school is a great means of developing a spirit of cooperation among the people of the township. As the people of the various communities become acquainted at the school meetings, a feeling of fellowship and common interest is developed which is of much value to all.

High School. Clearly it is our duty in this twentieth century to provide a good high school within easy reach of every boy and girl. One of the big advantages of the consolidated system is the provision for a rural high school.

Probably ninety per cent of the boys and girls in the country will remain on the farm, so the rural high school should emphasize the life of the farm in its curriculum and in its teaching. To a large degree the rural high school should be a vocational school, preparing for the occupation of the farm and the farm home. In our cities, schools are preparing boys and girls for the great occupations of the city. They are endeavoring to give them the education that prepares them best for the life a majority of them will lead. A very large per cent of their pupils will engage in the industries of the city. Should not the rural high school prepare for the farm life in place of preparing for college and professional life? The emphasis of the curriculum of the rural high school should be placed on the scientific and industrial side and not on the linguistic and mathematical. One of the great advantages of the centralized township over those not centralized is the fact that it gives practically all of their boys and girls a high school education.

Supervision. The consolidated school has the advantage of more and closer supervision. In such a school the superintendent may inspect the work of the teacher every day. He can give the advice and help to the teacher just when it is needed. He can take care of cases of discipline at once. The superintendent of the one-room schools necessarily must lose

much time in traveling to and from schools and he cannot be in as close touch with the work as the superintendent of the consolidated school.

Cost. Good consolidated schools cost more money than one-room schools. The houses and barns being built today cost more than they did forty years ago. The farming implements now used cost more than they did in the days of the scythe and the cradle. We are buying expensive automobiles instead of using the cheap conveyances of many years ago. Shall we not have a modern school even though it costs somewhat more?

Money spent for education is an investment in boys and girls. Men are investing more in wheat sowing that they may reap larger harvests, and they are putting more money into the housing, feeding and breeding of stock that larger returns may be attained. Our cities and more progressive villages are making very large investments in the education of their boys and girls, believing that no money spent for the public brings such large returns as that invested in education. It is common knowledge that the farmers of Preble County are very prosperous. Is there any good cause why they should not have the best modern school for their children?

Transportation. When consolidation is first broached in a community, it is found that conveyance of the children is responsible for much of the opposition. Many fail to see the numerous advantages of the larger school which can be secured only by conveying the children. Where consolidation has been tried for a few years, 90 to 95 per cent of the patrons give it their hearty support. This system has been thoroughly tried out in many states and is proving a great success.

A route traveled by a school bus drawn by a team should not be over six miles long from the place where the first child enters the wagon. If possible, it should be less. No child should enter the school wagon earlier than seven o'clock, standard time. On shorter routes the time should be later. Wagons should not vary in the time of starting regardless of roads and weather. It is better that the opening of school be delayed a few minutes than for wagons to be irregular in time of starting. Every parent should have a time schedule at home showing exactly when the wagon is due to arrive at his home. Many wagons in our county run so regularly that they are not more than two or three minutes off schedule for many weeks at a time.

It is likely that in a few years most of the children in this county will be carried to school in motor school cars. The motor car has many advantages over the wagon drawn by horses. Of course, the chief advantage is that a route can be traveled by the motor car in less than half the time it takes a team. Such cars are being used successfully in several states where roads are not as good as they are in Preble County.

In our centralized townships more than sixty per cent of the children ride only three miles or less. The children like to ride. The wagons are enclosed with glass slides, have cushioned seats, are heated and ventilated. The children are protected from cold, rain, snow, and mud.

Drivers of wagons sit inside and have the same control over pupils as the teacher and are under bond to give service according to contract. The drivers should be men carefully selected.

Transportation of children does away with fighting, bad language, and other misconduct on the way to and from school.

To convey children to school makes the attendance far better.

In General, it can truthfully be asserted that consolidation improves the whole township. Land values increase because of better school advantages. Such a school draws the people of the whole township together and awakens a deeper interest not only in the school but in every activity of the community. It helps to keep people in the country. It brings better roads.

The old-time one-room school must give way to something better, to a more efficient school in keeping with the progressive age in which we live."

It should be stated that since the above was written, the auto bus has almost entirely displaced the horse hacks in Preble County. The auto van seems to be the proper way to transport children when roads are good. It does not keep the children on the road half as long and costs less.

STATEMENT ABOUT CONSOLIDATION BY SUPERINTENDENT HARBOURT OF
SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO.

Reduces tardiness.
Better equipment.
Better salaries paid.
Eliminates truancy.
Secures graded conditions.
More time for recitations.
Better management is secured.
Special teachers may be employed.
Gives greatly increased attendance.
Classes larger and more interesting.
Number of classes per teacher decreased.
It preserves a balanced course of study.
Keeps older boys and girls longer in school.
School becomes social center in the community.
Better and more experienced teachers employed.
Enables inspector not only to inspect but to supervise.
Greater results in work accomplished in the same time.
Course of study enlarged and enriched by special subjects.
Morals of pupils protected going from and coming to schools.
Health of pupils better preserved on account of transportation.
It unites and centers the interests of a larger section of people.
Children of the farm have equal opportunities with those of the town.
Those at a distance have equal advantages with those near at hand.
Evokes pride, interest and support on part of the people interested in the school.

Saves cost of sending children away to school and in moving to town to educate.

It is the only method of securing and holding trained teachers for country schools.

Every child in the farm community is reached by it. All children attend; not a favored few.

School games are made possible on account of larger numbers, thus adding to the attractiveness of the school.

Centralization is the only known method of providing a true country school with home high school privileges for farm children.

It is at the door of the farmhouses, and is more available on account of transportation facilities than the present one-teacher school.

It is the only way of insuring an enrollment large enough to provide the social and cultural contact with companionable associates necessary to the best development of every child.

It is the only method where it is possible to make a division of labor by graded classes whereby teachers may have sufficient time to do good work and choose grades or special subjects for which they are best fitted.

It is the only means whereby equality of opportunity may be secured to every child in the rural community to attend the free public school system.

BY STATE SUPERINTENDENT VERNON M. RIEGEL OF OHIO.

Centralization and consolidation in Ohio have been highly satisfactory. After a number of years of centralization, in which time the number of schools has reached about one thousand, I find that the reaction is entirely favorable, that the dissatisfaction with centralization is negligible. The only error that our experience teaches us to guard against is creating too many centralized districts in a county, with the result that there is not the financial or numerical strength to maintain a school of the highest effectiveness.

There is no question in my mind but what the physical advantages, the social opportunities and the instructional results are superior in the centralized or consolidated schools. It seems the only feasible modern way to give the rural youth the breadth of training which our modern complex society demands.

BY HON. P. P. CLAXTON, COMMISSIONER, UNITED STATES BUREAU
OF EDUCATION.

"The improvement and consolidation of rural schools and the use of such schools as rural social centers have a marked influence upon the prosperity and intellectual development of the people who live in the country. The movement in this direction has only begun and its continued progress is dependent in a large measure upon the improvement of highways and highway transportation. Better roads are essential to better rural schools."

COURSE OF STUDY. *

(Preble County First Grade High Schools.)

First Year.

Required.
English 1.
Algebra 1.
Gen. Science 1.
Man. Arts or Dom. Sci.

Elective.
Latin 1.
Physiology $\frac{1}{2}$.
Com. and Ind. Geog. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Second Year.

English 1.
Geometry 1.
World History 1.
Man. Arts or Dom. Sci.

Latin 1.
Biology 1.
Botany $\frac{1}{2}$.

Third Year.

English 1.
Modern History 1.
Agriculture 1.

Latin 1.
French 1.
Economics $\frac{1}{2}$.
Algebra $\frac{1}{2}$.
Solid Geom. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Agricultural Chem. 1.
or
Household Chem. 1.
Man. Tr. or Dom. Sci.
Bookkeeping and Typewriting 1.

Fourth Year.

English 1.
Physics 1.
U. S. History $\frac{1}{2}$.
Civics $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sociology $\frac{1}{2}$.
Latin 1.
French 1.
Farm Management $\frac{1}{2}$.
Man. Arts or Dom. Sci.
Commercial Law $\frac{1}{2}$.
Commercial Arith. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Music Elective—Not more than one credit given.

Pupils may take electives of the current year or any preceding year.

Sixteen units are required for graduation.

CONSOLIDATION IN IOWA.

Iowa has about 400 consolidated schools organized and more in process of organization.

From Bulletin No. 6, issued by Firestone Ship-by-Truck Bureau of Akron, Ohio, the following is taken:

Most of the consolidated schools of Iowa are of an excellent type. The legal provision for state aid requires a large land area to be used for playgrounds and experimental purposes. This has from the first given the Iowa consolidated schools a decided agricultural bent. Many of the schools are township consolidated schools and have well organized four-year high school departments. It took Iowa 17 years to obtain its first 17 consolidations, but only six years to secure the next 300. During the eight months preceding April, 1920, the number of consolidations was almost doubled. The following is a summary of school consolidation in the state up to April 8, 1920:

The County Superintendent of Schools of Butler County, Iowa, recently made a survey of 56 consolidated school districts in Iowa. Of the farmers who were asked if they would change back to the old way, 160 replied "Yes"; while 1,166 were not willing to return, showing that about 90 per cent of the farmers are entirely satisfied.

380 consolidated schools were organized.

50,000 children have passed from the one-room school to a consolidated school.

10,000 of the above number are in the high school.

1,800 have graduated from the twelfth grade this year.

2,500 one-room schools have been closed.

11,000 one-room schools are left.

16 sections is minimum territory that can be consolidated.

88 sections is the largest consolidation to be found.

$\frac{1}{6}$ of the territory of the state is now under consolidation.



The Gilbert.

Gilbert Consolidated School was built in town of 275 inhabitants in 1920 and cost \$65,000. Steam heat and fan system, of ventilation. The district contains 28 sections and about 5 acres in grounds. They have a four-year high school. Manual training, domestic science and agriculture; gymnasium and assembly room. There are 132 pupils enrolled in the grades and 43 in the high school.



The Hudson.

Hudson Consolidated School was built in village of 372 inhabitants, in 1915, at a cost of \$40,000. There are 21 square miles in district and 5 acres in grounds. They have steam heat and fan system of ventilation. Gymnasium and assembly room. Number of pupils enrolled in grades, 113; in high school, 59; total 172. Four years in high school. Domestic science, manual training and agriculture. Number of teachers in grades, 4; in high school, 4; total 8. Cost of transportation per pupil per day 16 cents. Number of pupils transported 90; number of hacks used 5.



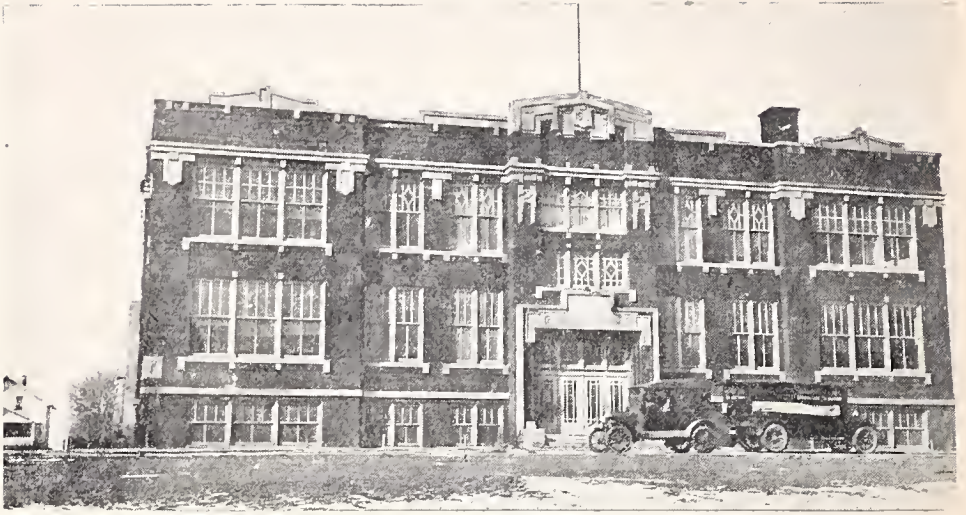
The Alta.

Alta Consolidated School, built in town of 800 inhabitants in 1919. Cost \$100,000. Steam heat and fan system of ventilation; 50 square miles in district; number of acres in school grounds, 5; 300 pupils enrolled in grades and 150 in the high school. Manual training, domestic science and agriculture. Gymnasium and assembly room. Four years in high school.



The Colo.

The Colo Consolidated School, was built in 1915, cost \$45,000. Steam heat and fan system of ventilation; 25½ sections in district; 5 acres in school grounds; manual training, domestic science and agriculture. There is a four-year high school; 190 pupils enrolled in grades and 85 in high school. Gymnasium and assembly room.



The Orange Township.

Orange Township Consolidated School, built in open country. Number of square miles in district 38. Number of acres in school grounds, 5; cost of building, grounds and equipment, \$70,000; steam heat and fan system of ventilation. Gymnasium and assembly room. Number of rural schools displaced, 10. Number of pupils transported in 1917-18, 230. Cost of transportation, 14 cents per day, per pupil; total cost of transportation for school year \$5,832. Number of hacks used, 12. Number of pupils enrolled in grades, 161; in high school, 69; total, 230. Number of grade teachers, 5; high school teachers, 4; total, 9. Four years in high school. Manual training, domestic science and agriculture. Total cost of one day's schooling per pupil (including high school pupils and cost of transportation) $44\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pupil per day.

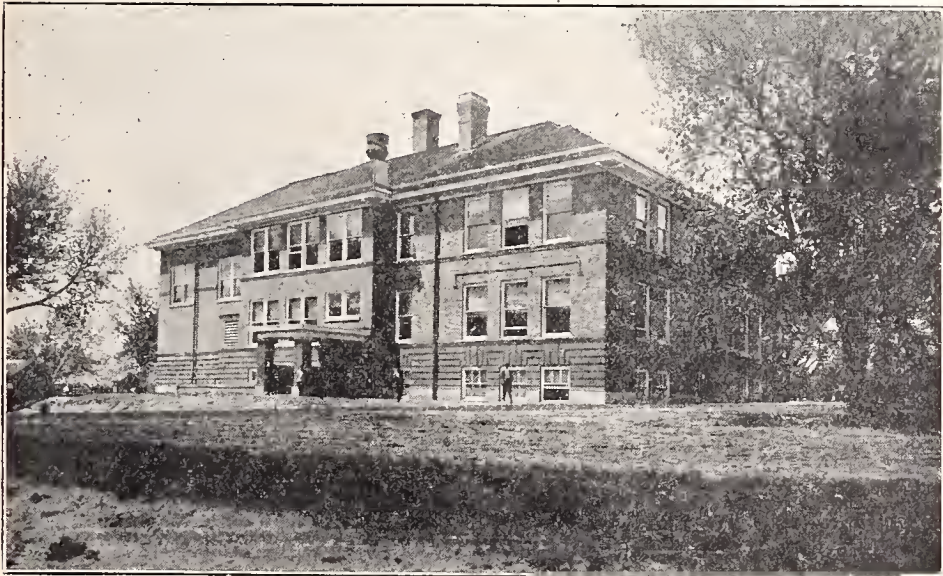


Home of the Superintendent of the Orange Township Consolidated School provided by the district.



The Roland.

Roland Consolidated School was built in town of 700 inhabitants in 1916, and cost \$50,000. Steam heat and fan system of ventilation. Contains 29 sections and about 5 acres in school grounds. Four year high school; manual training, domestic science and agriculture; 255 pupils enrolled in grades and 100 in high school. Gymnasium and assembly room.



The Blairsburg.

Blairsburg Consolidated School was built in town of 250 inhabitants in 1915 at a cost of \$45,000. Steam heat and fan system of ventilation. Assembly room and gymnasium. One hundred and thirty pupils enrolled in grades and 60 in high school. Four years in high school. Manual training, domestic science and agriculture.



The Jesup.

The Jesup Consolidated School was built in 1917 in the village of Jesup, in Buchanan County, which has a population of 789. Cost \$100,000. Eight and one-half acres in school grounds, and contains 46 square miles in district. Steam heat and fan system of ventilation. Number of hacks 12. Cost of transportation, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pupil per day; total cost of transportation per year, \$5,553. Enrollment in grades, 285; in high school 85; total enrollment 370. Four-year high school. Manual training, domestic science and agriculture. Number of grade teachers 8; number of high school teachers 6, total 15. Total cost of one day's schooling per pupil (including high school pupils and transportation expenses) 60 cents per pupil per day. Gymnasium and assembly room.

ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION.

BULLETIN NO. 6 ISSUED BY FIRESTONE SHIP-BY-TRUCK BUREAU, AKRON, OHIO.

The consolidated school has demonstrated that it has advantages and offers educational opportunities that the one-teacher school does not offer. Some of the chief advantages are:

1. The consolidated school is a large enough school to warrant the services of a competent superintendent.

2. Invariably the transportation of pupils to the consolidated school has resulted in a larger and more regular attendance and has eliminated tardiness.

3. Children are no longer compelled to wear wet shoes all day after walking through rain and mud. Thus, health is conserved.

4. A higher appreciation of school work in advance of the eighth grade is produced. More go to high school. In Randolph County, Indiana, where there are now only three of the original 131 one-room schools left, a total of 1,215 students have graduated from the eighth grade during the last five years and 1,179 of this number have entered high school, showing a record of 97 per cent. Before consolidation there were only 61 students in high school from all the one-room schools in the county; after consolidation there are 742 and the rural population today is practically what it was formerly.

5. Pupils can be better grouped into classes on the basis of advancement.

6. The student's time can now be divided much more effectively between study and recitation.

7. There can be a greater vitalization of the school work by more courses, such as music, manual training, domestic science, agriculture, drawing and sanitation.

8. The contact with a large number of children broadens the child's vision and gives a more enlightened viewpoint. It also has the same influence on the whole community since the consolidated school stimulates community meetings and a better cooperative spirit.

9. Teachers of a higher calibre are attracted to the consolidated school and the teaching force is much more stable.

10. The larger number of acres and people gives a more satisfactory taxing basis.

11. The consolidated school offers a greater equality of educational opportunity. Under the old one-room system the children of the poorer district did not get as good an education as those of the more wealthy districts.

12. The consolidated school makes possible better school rooms, better light, heat, ventilation and sanitation.

13. The morals of the pupils are protected in going to and from school since they are in the care of a trustworthy driver.

14. The consolidated school provides amusement and entertainment in community games and sports, moving pictures, musical festivals, school exhibits, picnics and parties. All this gives a variety and charm to country life that is too frequently lacking.

15. Consolidation develops a broad functioning. Young people learn to have more confidence in themselves and seek a greater participation in the activities of the community.

16. Consolidation develops in the community powers of leadership. The directing force is a superintendent who should be a man of experience and mature judgment with an appreciation of the ways and opportunities of country life. He will organize the community for cultural growth and material progress.

FACTS ON TRANSPORTATION IN SEVERAL STATES.

Name of school.	State.	County.	Total enrollment.	Number in high school.	Number transported.	Transportation cost per child per day.	Number of routes.	Average distance of routes, miles.	Farthest distance, miles.	Size of consolidated area sq. miles.	Kinds of Conveyances.	Assessed valuation of consolidated area.	Mill levy on each \$1.00 (1919).
Waynetown	Ind	Montgomery	350	---	191	.8226	11	6	8.5	36	2 motor trucks 9 horse hacks	\$5,262,460	4.7
Bowers	Ind	Montgomery	121	40	110	.253	6	6	8	36	1 motor truck 5 horse hacks	4,675,300	3.2
Linden	Ind	Montgomery	250	---	90	.284	5	6	---	30	4 motor trucks 1 automobile	6,071,840	4.35
McKinley	Ind	Randolph	306	---	293	.188	13	5.5	8	37	5 motor trucks 3 automobiles	9,896,710	3.5
Lincoln	Ind	Randolph	228	---	220	.242	12	5	7	37	4 motor trucks 2 horse hacks	---	---
Wayne	Ind	Randolph	213	36	200	.215	11	5.5	6	30	1 automobile 11 horse hacks	5,812,300	3.3
Wilson	Ind	Randolph	103	---	78	.159	3	6	7	10	1 motor truck 1 horse hack	---	---
Spartanburg	Ind	Randolph	340	80	300	.262	16	6	9	35	4 motor trucks 8 horse hacks	5,626,950	3.5
Lostantville	Ind	Randolph	201	50	92	.212	6	5.5	8	36	2 automobiles 1 motor truck 4 horse hacks	3,484,470	3.6
Lynn	Ind	Randolph	325	---	130	.227	9	5	6	17	2 motor trucks 2 horse hacks 3 automobiles	6,171,790	3.75
Farmland	Ind	Randolph	250	55	74	.275	6	5	6	20	2 horse hacks 2 automobiles	4,014,160	4.6
Jackson	Ind	Randolph	285	---	285	.144	12	5.5	7	30	12 horse hacks	3,426,590	3.7
Rollo	Ill	Dekalb	100	30	85	Private transportation	---	3	5.5	---	---	---	---
Orange township	Iowa	Black Hawk	230	69	230	.175	12	4.5	6	38	12 horse hacks	718,270	32.7
Jesup	Iowa	Black Hawk and Buchanan	410	---	175	.285	13	5	7	46	13 horse hacks	781,404	37.9
Hudson	Iowa	Black Hawk	172	59	90	.261	5	6	8.5	21	1 motor truck 4 horse hacks	598,033	27.7
Fairview	Iowa	Buena Vista	105	18	105	.408	8	5.5	6	26	8 horse hacks	500,992	24.4
Highview	Iowa	Buena Vista	120	---	120	.309	9	---	5.5	---	9 horse hacks	448,872	25.4
Alta	Iowa	Buena Vista	464	110	220	.358	12	4	7	46	2 motor trucks 10 horse hacks	1,097,574	41.4

Note—The seemingly high tax levy in some states is due to the low assessment valuation. Some states assess at almost full value of property while others assess at fractional values, some as low as 25 per cent of market value.

FACTS ON TRANSPORTATION IN SEVERAL STATES.

Name of school.	State.	County.	Total enrollment.	Number in high school.	Number transported.	Transportation cost per child per day.	Number of routes.	Average distance of routes, miles.	Farthest distance, miles.	Size of consolidated area sq. miles.	Kinds of Conveyances.	Assessed valuation of consolidated area.	Mill levy on each \$1.00 (1919).
Lafara.....	Colo.	Conejos.....	320	40	125	\$.317	4	8	10.5	40	3 motor trucks	---	10.5
Monte Vista.....	Colo.	Rio Grande.....	800	130	180	.426	8	10.5	16.5	62 (elem.)	8 motor trucks	\$3,619,000 (elem.)	6.6
Sargent.....	Colo.	Rio Grande.....	397	50	390	.208	10	14	16	100 (H. S.)	10 motor trucks	4,765,000 (H. S.)	3.5
Center.....	Colo.	Pueblo.....	409	63	184	.301	6	18	22	153	6 motor trucks	3,119,000	7.5
Avondale.....	Colo.	Pueblo.....	160	10	60	.127	2	5	---	24	2 horse hacks	818,545	8.5
Pinon.....	Colo.	Pueblo.....	75	8	75	.195	3	5	7	---	1 motor truck	---	8.8
Malden.....	W. Va.	Kanawha.....	350	28	141	.083	5	3	7	10	2 automobiles	---	---
Oak Hill.....	W. Va.	Fayette.....	700	150	25	.10	1	3.5	---	---	1 motor truck	---	---
Brewster.....	Minn.	Nobles and Jackson	201	46	79	.438	6	5	6	---	1 motor truck	584,967	29.1
East Chain.....	Minn.	Martin.....	212	46	200	.318	9	4.5	6	19.5	2 horse hacks	---	---
Sioux Valley.....	Minn.	Jackson.....	143	27	143	.237	7	5	6	35.5	5 motor trucks	846,535	18.3
Okabena.....	Minn.	Jackson.....	149	27	76	.258	4	4	6	36.5	4 horse hacks	876,693	17.1
Lanier Township.....	Ohio.	Preble.....	300	---	265	.167	12	6	9	35	4 horse hacks	---	22.1
Camden.....	Ohio.	Preble.....	400	---	238	.228	12	4.5	6	---	4 private rigs	3,180,540	8.5
Eaton.....	Ohio.	Preble.....	750	---	250	.195	13	5	8	35	2 motor trucks	3,754,000	7.5
Jefferson.....	Ohio.	Preble.....	415	69	240	.185	10	6	7.5	10 horse hacks	5 motor trucks	---	3.6
Jackson.....	Ohio.	Preble.....	244	---	210	.259	7	9	12	33	2 horse hacks	8,462,380	6.5
Capleville.....	Tenn.	Shelby.....	220	39	140	.098	4	5	7.5	36	1 motor truck	3,102,650	6
Millington.....	Tenn.	Shelby.....	400	---	150	.155	6	5.5	7	25	2 motor trucks	Shelby Co.,	2.5
White Haven.....	Tenn.	Shelby.....	260	42	125	.138	5	4.5	6	32	1 horse hack	94,000,000	---
Levi.....	Tenn.	Shelby.....	126	None	93	.153	3	3	3	30	3 motor trucks	743 sq. mil.	---

NOTE.—The seemingly high tax levy in some states is due to the low assessment valuation. Some states assess at almost full value of property while others assess at fractional values, some as low as 25 per cent of market value.

CONSOLIDATION IN ILLINOIS.

FEARS AND CONVICTIONS.

Consolidation of districts in Illinois has not made the rapid progress which it has in our neighboring states. The chief causes for this are the character of the roads and the district system.

The people are so closely related to the home school that they naturally hesitate to allow it to be removed farther from them.

They attended the school when they were children, the cord of memories binds them to it.

They know that the school is much better than it was in their day and it is difficult for them to realize that it is not adequate to the needs of their children.

They know how difficult it is now to get the children ready for school and to get them there in time. To get them ready to go from five to six miles to school seems to them will be a great hardship.

They have had no experience in public transportation of school children and naturally they see the obstacles rather than the advantages.

They have their fears about safety, the reliability of drivers and the feasibility of transportation over our roads.

Their experience has not enabled them to know the difference between an untrained and a trained teacher, the difference between a supervised and an unsupervised school, the difference between a large live school and a small sleepy one.

Because of a lack of experience they do not know how much better a school can be when it is supported by a large community most of the members of which are interested to make it in the highest degree successful.

Many do not see the necessity for more than a knowledge of the elementary branches for their children.

Taxes already are burdensome and not believing that a high school education is desirable for their children they resist the higher taxation which a consolidated school with a high school course is sure to bring.

It is not the purpose of this pamphlet to deny the validity of these fears or to make statements contrary to these convictions. The purpose is to make the facts available and let the people know what has been the experience of those who have personal knowledge. Elsewhere in this pamphlet this information may be found.

INTRICACIES OF THE LAW.

The law governing the change of district lines has been so involved that it has been very difficult to make changes. About the only changes made were detaching land from one district and adding it to another or making two districts out of one.

In spite of the intricacies of the law and the difficulties to overcome, twenty or more consolidations were effected prior to 1917, the first one at Seward, Winnebago County, in 1905. The courts decided that these schools could not convey pupils at public expense. Though some of these were as successful as any in the United States the handicap of private conveyance was so great that others did not feel encouraged to follow the example.

In 1917 section 121a was added to the school law. This authorized public conveyance but one provision enabled a single district in a proposed consolidation to defeat the proposition. Only one or two consolidations were effected under this law.

In 1919 the advocates of consolidation were able to secure the adoption of the present law. In a year and a half more than sixty consolidations have been effected. The law and methods of procedure may be found elsewhere in this pamphlet, as can also the facts about each consolidation.

PLACES FAVORABLE TO CONSOLIDATION.

1—In the Open Country.

In purely country communities where the people are friendly and reasonably well united in their community life, and where there is sufficient taxable property, enough children, and a quite universal desire for the best school for the children, is a good place for a consolidated school. Where opposite conditions prevail, especially where the community is inharmonious and where there is no sentiment for better schools, a consolidated school will hardly succeed.

Examples in this state of open country schools are those at Rollo, DeKalb County, Bureau Township, Bureau County and John Swaney near McNabb, Putnam County. These schools, however, are handicapped by not having solved the public conveyance problem. But these communities would not give up their school. Some of the people suffer inconveniences, but the benefits far outweigh the inconveniences. In time, they will overcome this difficulty and greatly increase the benefits of their schools.

2—In Villages and Cities.

Many small towns and villages in Illinois form favorable centers for consolidated schools. In most of them there is ample room for the country children in the buildings already provided. A new high school building is sometimes needed to meet the requirements of the new conditions, but the cost is so widely distributed as not to be heavy. If transportation is provided, no harm comes to the country children from going to town. They go immediately to the school; at five minutes after school is out they are in the conveyances on their way home. They get home in less time than it took some of them to walk to the one-teacher school.

When such consolidations are effected, care should be taken to meet the ideals of a consolidated school. Just a village school with no improvement in teachers and supervision and course of study is not fair to either the country or the village pupils. The ideal consolidated school and the work planned for it is best for the village as well as for the country pupils.

Examples of such schools are those at Crystal Lake and Huntley in McHenry County and Monroe Center in Ogle County. Facts about these are given elsewhere in this circular.

3—In Community High School Districts.

The territory in a community high school district furnishes a favorable condition for the consolidation of the underlying small school districts. One board of education has charge of the elementary school and another has charge of the high school. There is no legal objection to members of one board being elected to membership on the other board. The two boards cooperate in the employment of the principal whose duty it will be to supervise both schools. They cooperate in building the house and in bearing the expenses. Most of the members being on both boards, harmony is likely to prevail. This plan provides ample funds without a heavy tax. Every district within the community high school district need not be included nor does all the territory of an included district need to be within the high school district. Quite a number of such consolidations have already

been formed. Information about them is given elsewhere in this circular. Where the boundaries of such a consolidated district and the superimposed community high school district are coterminous, it is permissible by legal process to combine the high school district with the consolidated district under one board. This, however, should not be done unless it is clear that one tax rate will raise sufficient funds to maintain recognized elementary and four year high courses.

CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING.

There are many people who are convinced that the consolidation of schools is the solution of the school problem for the open country and the small village. They however hesitate to adopt the plan because of the poor roads and the difficulties attending transportation. There is no use to say there are no difficulties. We must face the facts squarely. The reader is cited to what is said by those in Indiana, Ohio and Iowa who have overcome these difficulties. In Ohio and Indiana the roads are much better than in our State, but they are no better in Iowa where consolidation has made such rapid progress in a few years.

In some parts of Illinois the condition of the roads is no obstacle. Transportation is entirely feasible. In a few years hard roads will form a network all over the State. Roads leading to these will soon be graveled, macademized or oiled, then the problems remaining are to procure suitable vehicles and drivers.

THE ILLINOIS COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL LAW AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

ORGANIZATION OF A COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

TERRITORY.

§ 84a. Subject to the conditions of Sections 84b, 84c, 84d, 84e, 84f and 84g of this Act; any compact and contiguous territory bounded by school district lines may be organized into a community consolidated school district.

NOTE.—84a: The territory must be made up of whole school districts.

If these component districts touch each other even at one corner, the territory would be contiguous but not compact. To be compact the territory must not be unduly narrow at any place nor be unduly elongated. The more nearly square the territory is the more compact it will be.

ELECTION TO ORGANIZE.

§ 84b. Upon presentation of a petition as hereinafter provided, the proper county superintendent of schools shall submit to the voters of any compact and contiguous territory bounded by school district lines the question of organizing such territory into a community consolidated school district at an election to be called by him for that purpose. Such election shall be held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the filing of the petition.

NOTE.—84b: When the county superintendent of schools receives the petition in correct form and signed by the required percentage of the legal voters, he must call the election not earlier than thirty days and not later than sixty days thereafter. If the petition is faulty, as legal adviser, he should point out its defects and have them rectified before calling the election.

PETITION, ELECTION AND NOTICES.

§ 84c. The petition herein provided for shall be signed by at least twenty per cent of the legal voters of such territory, but in no case shall more than two hundred signatures be necessary to make valid any petition. The petition shall pray that the question of erecting such territory into a community consolidated school district, shall be submitted to the voters of such territory, and shall be filed with the county superintendent of schools in the county in which the larger portion of territory is situate, not less than thirty days prior to the submission of such question to the voters. Such petition shall also describe with particularity the territory proposed to be organized into a community consolidated school district. Notices of such election shall be posted in at least ten of the most public places in such territory for at least ten days prior to the date fixed for the holding of such election, and shall be in substantially the following form:

FORM FOR NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that on.....the.....day of
.....A. D., an election will be held at.....,
for the purpose of voting "for" or "against" the proposition to create a com-
munity consolidated school district out of the following described territory,
to-wit: (Here describe the territory.)

The polls will be opened at.....o'clock.....m., and be closed at
.....o'clock.....m.

.....
County Superintendent of Schools.

FORM FOR BALLOTS.

For the proposition to create a community consolidated school district.	
Against the proposition to create a community consolidated school district.	

The county superintendent of schools calling the election shall furnish all ballots, ballot boxes, tally sheets, poll books, forms and blanks necessary for the proper holding of the election.

NOTE.—84c: If the territory of the proposed consolidated district contains fewer than 1,000 legal voters, the petition must contain the signatures of at least twenty per cent of the legal voters. If it contains 1,000 or more, two hundred signatures will answer.

Designating the school districts to be consolidated by number and by local name is describing the boundaries with sufficient particularity.

The county superintendent must post the notices of election or authorize another to do so. In either case he should make a record of where and when the notices were posted, certified by himself and the one who did the posting.

If the territory lies in more than one county, courtesy requires that the county superintendent receiving the petition notify the superintendents of the other counties interested.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the County Superintendent of Schools of.....County, Illinois:

We, the undersigned, being twenty per cent of the legal voters residing in the compact and contiguous territory, hereinafter described, hereby pray you to call an election to erect the following territory into a community consolidated school district.

School Districts Nos.....in.....County, and
union school districts Nos.....situated in.....and
.....counties.

Signatures:

Signatures:

If the proposed consolidated district contains 1,000 or more legal voters, the petition should state "being 200 of the legal voters residing," etc.

The foregoing form needs to be changed so as to be adapted to a consolidated district situated wholly in one county, in more than one county having entire districts in the consolidation, or union districts situated partly in more than one county.

If more than one petition is circulated, they should be identical and numbered 1, 2, etc., and the one circulating the petition should certify:

I hereby certify that the persons signing the foregoing petition did so in my presence between the dates of....., 1921, and....., 1921, and to the best of my knowledge and information are legal voters residing within the territory.

Signed.....

POLLING PLACES, JUDGES OF ELECTION, RETURNS OF ELECTION.

§ 84d. Such election shall be held at such polling place or places as shall be designated by the county superintendent of schools calling the election, and to the extent that the same are applicable, shall be governed by the laws governing the election of school directors. Such county superintendent of schools shall appoint necessary judges and clerks of election. If any judge or clerk of election shall fail to attend or refuse to qualify, the legal voters present shall choose from their number some one to act in his stead. Returns of the election shall be made to the county superintendent of schools. The polls shall be open for at least three consecutive hours.

MAJORITY TO DETERMINE. FILING OF MAP.

§ 84e. If a majority of the legal voters voting at such election on the question so submitted, shall vote in favor thereof, the territory described in the petition shall be deemed duly organized as a community consolidated school district and shall have the same powers and duties as other school districts under the laws of this State. The county superintendent of schools calling the election shall file or cause to be filed with the county clerk of each county in which any part of the territory so organized as a community consolidated school district is located, a true and correct map of such community consolidated school district.

NOTE.—84e: The vote is registered by the community, not by the individual districts of the community.

The map filed with the county clerk should show surveyors' lines, so that the tracts of land included are clearly shown. If this is done the county clerk will need simply to change his tax books to show that the property formerly assessed in certain school districts is now to be assessed in one district. The county superintendent should number the consolidated district.

BOARD OF EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT.

§ 84f. Community consolidated school districts shall be governed by boards of education composed of a president and six members, who shall be elected for the same terms and in the same manner as boards of education in school districts having a population of not less than 1,000 nor more than 100,000 inhabitants. Boards of education in the community consolidated school districts shall perform the same duties and exercise the same powers as are imposed and conferred upon boards of education in school districts having a population of not less than 1,000 nor more than 100,000 inhabitants, and shall also exercise any and all powers granted to boards of school directors under the provisions of Section 121a of this Act.

NOTE.—84f: The law governing districts having a population of over 1,000 is found in section 123. The president is elected annually. Section 121a will be found in a succeeding paragraph. The power conferred by this section is that of free transportation of pupils residing at a distance.

ELECTION OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

§ 84f. Immediately after the formation of any community consolidated school district the county superintendent of schools of the county in which all or the greater portion of such district is situated shall call an election for the purpose of electing a board of education for such district. Such election shall be held not less than thirty days after the organization of such district.

NOMINATION OF BOARD MEMBERS.

§ 84f. Petitions for nomination as candidates for president and members of the first board of education shall be filed with the county superintendent of schools calling the election and in all other respects shall conform to the requirements contained in section 126a of this Act. Of the six members of the first board of education two members shall be elected each for a term of one year, two members each for a term of two years, and two members each for a term of three years from the third Saturday in April next preceding their election. Annually thereafter on the third Saturday of April, two members of such board shall be elected each for a term of three years. The president of the first board of education shall serve for one year from the third Saturday in April next preceding his election.

ELECTION OF THE FIRST BOARD.

§ 84f. The election for the first board of education shall be held at such polling place or places as shall be designated by the county superintendent of schools calling the election. Such county superintendent of schools shall appoint necessary judges and clerks of election and shall furnish all ballots, ballot boxes, tally sheets, poll books, forms and blanks necessary for the proper holding of the election. Except as herein otherwise provided such

election shall be governed by the provisions of sections 126 and 126a of this Act. Returns of the election shall be made to the county superintendent of schools calling the elections.

NOTE.—Section 126a reads as follows:

§ 126a. The ballots to be used at the election held for the selection of a president and members of the board of education shall be furnished by the district and shall be in form substantially as follows:

For President, to serve for one year.
Vote for one.

- ☐ John Adams
☐ James Brown

For two members, to serve for three years.
Vote for two.

- ☐ Frank Chance
☐ Tyrus Cobb
☐ Margaret Murphy
☐ Elizabeth Browning

The voter shall make a cross-mark in the square preceding the name or names of the candidate or candidates of his choice and the ballot shall be so counted. The nominations of candidates for the offices of president and members of the board of education shall be made only by petition. All petitions shall be filed with the secretary at least ten days before the day of election. All petitions shall be signed by at least 10 per cent of the legal voters of the district, but not to exceed fifty such signatures shall be required to make valid any petition. The names of candidates shall be printed in the order in which the petitions are filed with the secretary. Such elections shall be held under the Australian ballot system as provided in the general election laws and as detailed in section 309 and section 310 of said election laws, at the schoolhouse or such place as shall be designated by the proper officers in the notice of election. (As amended by an Act approved June 23, 1915.)

ANNEXATIONS TO COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

§ 84g. With the consent of a majority of the members of the board of education of a community consolidated school district, territory adjacent to such district, may be annexed thereto, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Upon presentation of a petition, signed by not less than twenty per cent of the legal voters of the territory consisting of one school district or less adjacent to a community consolidated school district, praying for the annexation of such territory to such community consolidated school district, the superintendent of schools of the county in which the greater portion of such territory is situate, shall submit the question of annexing such territory to such community consolidated school district, to the voters of such territory, at an election to be called by him for that purpose: *Provided*, that no more than two hundred signatures shall be required to make valid any such petition.

Such election shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of sections 84b, 84c and 84d of this Act, so far as the same are applicable.

If a majority of the voters voting at the election on the question so submitted, shall vote in favor thereof, such adjacent territory shall be deemed a part of such community consolidated school district, and a true and correct map of the territory so annexed shall be filed by the county superintendent of schools calling the election, in the office of the county clerk of each county in which a part of such adjacent territory shall be situated.

APPROVED June 24, 1919.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The county superintendent should keep a record book in which he records all his acts relating to the organization of consolidated districts.

1. The fact that the petition to call an election was received and on what date. Make the petition a part of the record.

2. Make a copy of the election notice part of the record and state when, where and by whom they were posted. If they were not posted by himself, have the one who did so subscribe to the record.

3. Make the written notices given to the persons whom he appointed judges and clerk a part of the record. If some of these did not serve, state who did serve.

4. Make the poll book a part of the record. Also state the result of his canvass of the vote and state that the district was duly organized by the vote.

5. Make a like complete record of his acts in the election of the board of education.

6. Record the fact that a correct map was filed with the county clerk. This complete record of all the acts in organizing the district is necessary. It will be needed when bonds are to be sold and in case some one should contest the legality of the establishment of the district in the courts.

When the board of education has been elected, the record made and papers filed, the county superintendent's responsibility ceases.

ANOTHER WAY TO CONSOLIDATE DISTRICTS.

School districts may consolidate by authority of the following Act:

Sec. 121a. (a) Any two or more school districts may be consolidated and all the pupils of the school districts so consolidated may attend the consolidated school in accordance with the terms hereof.

(b) When it is proposed to consolidate two or more school districts, a joint meeting of the directors of the schools it is proposed to consolidate, shall be called by not less than two directors, representing each district, by giving not less than five days' notice by mail of the time and place of such meeting to each of the directors of all the districts proposed to be consolidated. By action of the meeting so called, the question of consolidation may be submitted to the voters of each district in which a majority of the directors shall favor consolidation. The call for such election shall state the time of the election and fix the place at the school house in each district included and shall be advertised in the same manner as is or may be provided for advertising the election of directors. Such call shall also state the place or site of the proposed consolidated school.

(c) Upon such election, if in each school district the majority of the votes upon the proposition shall be in favor of the consolidation, such districts shall be consolidated according to the terms of the proposal. If in any one school district the majority shall be against the consolidation, the election shall be of no effect.

(d) Additional districts may thereafter be added to the consolidated school by a majority vote of both the consolidated districts and the districts seeking to be included therein, upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the consolidated district or may be mutually agreed upon.

(e) The board of directors of such consolidated school, at any time after a consolidated has been effected, shall provide free transportation for pupils residing at a distance from such consolidated school site.

(f) Such consolidation and free transportation shall be held to be a compliance with paragraph 9 of section 114 of this Act entitling school districts to receive a share of the funds distributed in accordance with section 35 of this Act.

(g) The ballot for use in voting upon consolidation under this section shall be in substantially the following form:

For the consolidation of the schools of districts No. At	
Against the consolidation of the schools of districts No. At	

The electors shall mark their ballots with a cross in the square opposite and to the right of the proposition they favor.

(h) If two or more districts shall vote to consolidate, the directors of such district shall, within ten days after the election, meet and call an election for directors of such consolidated district. At such election there shall be elected five directors, two to serve for one year, two to serve for two years, and one to serve for three years; directors thereafter elected to serve three years.

(i) The board of directors so elected shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers conferred upon board of school directors, in connection with such consolidated school, and to all intents and purposes, such consolidated district shall be and become a single school district.

FILED June 28, 1917.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS IN ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED DISTRICTS.

Consolidations in country, 16; in towns, 62; total, 78.
 Districts consolidated, 325; square miles, 1,423.
 Number of grade teachers before consolidation, 603; after, 481.
 Number of high school teachers, 127.
 Enrollment in grades, 7,442; in high school, 1,337.
 High school courses—two years, 15; three years, 8; four years, 18.
 Vocational subjects taught—agriculture, 14; manual training, 5; cooking and sewing, 10.
 Number conducting community work, 5; number offering public conveyance, 14; vehicles, 32.
 Number of consolidated districts cooperating with community or township high schools, 14.
 Information in detail will be found in the following pages:

I.

COMBINED CONSOLIDATED AND COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN SWANEY, Putnam County.

Allen Lancaster, Principal. Postoffice, McNabb.

Consolidated in country.
 Number districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1906.
 Size of district—square miles, 20.
 Assessed valuation elementary school, \$546,296.
 Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.93.
 Cost before consolidation, \$1,950. Now.....?
 Number teachers before, 3. Now, 3 in grades; 4 in high school. Total, 7.
 Enrollment before in country, 60.
 Enrollment now—75 in grades; 33 in high school. Total, 108.
 Transportation, none.
 House—new, cost \$30,000.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.
 Size of high school district—square miles, 24.
 Assessed valuation, \$552,686.
 Rate of tax, \$1.64 on the \$100.
 Enrollment, 33. Teachers, 4.
 Vocational activities—agriculture; club work; home projects; cooking.
 Social activities—Boy Scouts; athletics; parent-teachers' club; grange; community meetings.
 House—rented from consolidated district. A new one is projected.
 Chief benefits from consolidation.

Not only are the children given the best school of privileges at home, but the life of the whole community has been vitalized and enlarged.



Campus—John Swaney.



The John Swaney.



Ball Ground—John Swaney.



The Brook—John Swaney.



Primary Room—John Swaney.

BONE GAP, Edwards County.

E. B. Tucker, Principal. Postoffice, Bone Gap.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1916.

Size of district—square miles, 13.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$389,024.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$2.

Cost before consolidation, \$3,691. Now, \$4,500.

Number teachers before, 7. Now, 5 in grades; 3 in high school. Total, 8.

Enrollment before in country, 56. In village, 107.

Enrollment now—132 in grades; 37 in high school. Total, 169.

Transportation, none.

House—new one was built.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 23.

Assessed valuation, \$670,682.

Rate of tax, \$1.33 on the \$100.

Enrollment, 37. Teachers, 3.

Vocational activities—agriculture; manual training and domestic science.

Social activities—entertainments by literary societies.

Have good auditorium.

House—rented from elementary school district.

SANGAMON VALLEY, Cass County.

....., Principal. Postoffice,.....

Consolidated in country.

Number districts consolidated, 3.

Size of district—square miles, 17.

Assessed valuation, \$465,950.

The consolidation has been voted. A central building has not yet been built.

A community high school district has been recently voted which will cooperate with the elementary district in building a house and conducting the schools.

OLIVE BRANCH, Alexander County.

Fred Penrod, Principal. Postoffice, Olive Branch.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 18.5.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$265,400.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$2.

Cost before consolidation, \$5,545. Now, \$6,000.

Number teachers before, 5. Now, 5 in grades; 1 in high school. Total, 6.

Enrollment before in country, 217. In village.....

Enrollment now.....

Transportation, public. Vehicles, one, cost \$560.

House.....

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 42.

Assessed valuation, \$479,038.

Rate of tax, \$2 on the \$100.

The consolidation has been voted as has also the community high school. The elementary district has issued bonds for \$13,000 and the high school for \$21,000. The two districts will cooperate in building the house and conducting the schools.

GORHAM, Jackson County.

Loy Norrix, Principal. Postoffice, Gorham.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 30.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$618,231.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$2.

Cost before consolidation, \$4,700. Now, \$5,200.

Number teachers before, 9. Now, 8 in grades; 2 in high school. Total, 10.

Enrollment before in country, 187. In village, 157.

Enrollment now—363 in grades; 22 in high school. Total, 385.

Transportation, none.

House—addition to be built.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, 2; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 42.

Assessed valuation, \$1,000,000.

Rate of tax, \$1.84 on the \$100.

Enrollment, 22. Teachers, 2.

House—owned jointly with elementary school district.

PLATO CENTER, Kane County.

J. C. Myers, Principal. Postoffice, Plato Center.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1918.

Size of district—square miles, 9.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$354,547.

Rate of tax on \$100, 58 cents.

Cost before consolidation, \$3,486. Now, \$3,070.

Number teachers before, 3. Now, 2 in grades; 3 in high school. Total, 5.

Enrollment before in country, 6. In village, 41.

Enrollment now—48 in grades; 22 in high school. Total, 70.

Transportation, none.

House—new.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none. Now, 4.
 Size of high school district—square miles, 24.
 Assessed valuation, \$1,219,733.
 Rate of tax, \$1.66 on the \$100.
 Enrollment, 22. Teachers, 3.
 Social activities—clubs and social organizations.
 House—new.

BEASON, Logan County.

A. R. Smith, Principal. Postoffice, Beason.

Consolidated in village.
 Number districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.
 Size of district—square miles, 12.
 Assessed valuation elementary school, \$703,245.
 Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.75.
 Cost before consolidation, \$4,056. Now, \$4,400.
 Number teachers before, 4. Now, 4.
 Enrollment before in country, 39. In village, 56.
 Enrollment now—95 in grades; 33 in high school. Total, 128.
 Transportation, none.
 House—village house will answer.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.
 Size of high school district—square miles, 46.
 Assessed valuation, \$1,961,932.
 Rate of tax, \$1.04 on the \$100.
 Enrollment, 33. Teachers, 3.
 Vocational activities—agriculture; household science; commercial.
 Social activities—lecture course; plays and athletics. Will have suitable auditorium.
 House—to be erected; cost, \$35,000.
 Chief benefits from consolidation—complete high school privileges at home and improved social life of the community.

ROCK CREEK, Menard County.

Ralph Reading, Principal. Postoffice, Tallula.

Consolidated in country.
 Number districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1905.
 Size of district—square miles, 5.
 Assessed valuation elementary school, \$240,348.
 Rate of tax on \$100, 64 cents.
 Cost before consolidation, \$1,500. Now \$1,241.
 Number teachers before, 2. Now, 1 in grade; 2 in high school. Total, 3.
 Enrollment before in country, 50.
 Enrollment now—40 in grades; 15 in high school. Total, 55.
 Transportation, none.
 House—new house was built in 1909.

Community High School.

Years in course—Before, none; now, 4.
 Size of high school district—square miles, 17.
 Assessed valuation, \$537,920.
 Rate of tax, 58 cents on the \$100.
 Enrollment, 15. Teachers, 1.
 Vocational activities—agriculture; project work.
 Social activities—short courses in agriculture; much social work on cooperation with local church.
 House—rented from the elementary district.
 Chief benefits from consolidation—Greatly improved school at home and the enlargement of the social and educational activities of the whole community.

THOMPSON, Carroll County.

W. G. Lawrence, Principal. Postoffice, Thompson.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1919.

Size of district—square miles, 20.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$638,825.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.65.

Cost before consolidation, \$5,066. Now, \$9,000.

Number teachers before, 6. Now, 5.

Enrollment before in country, 34. In village, 110.

Enrollment now—158 in grades; 37 in high school. Total, 195.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 2. Cost, \$1,500.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, 3; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 52.

Assessed valuation, \$1,315,667.

Rate of tax, 55 cents on the \$100.

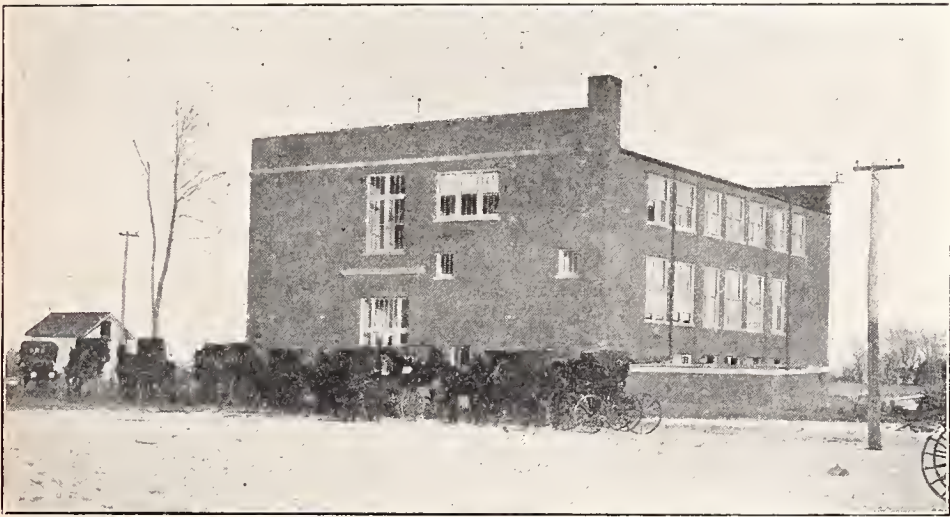
Enrollment, 37. Teachers, 3.

Vocational activities—agriculture.

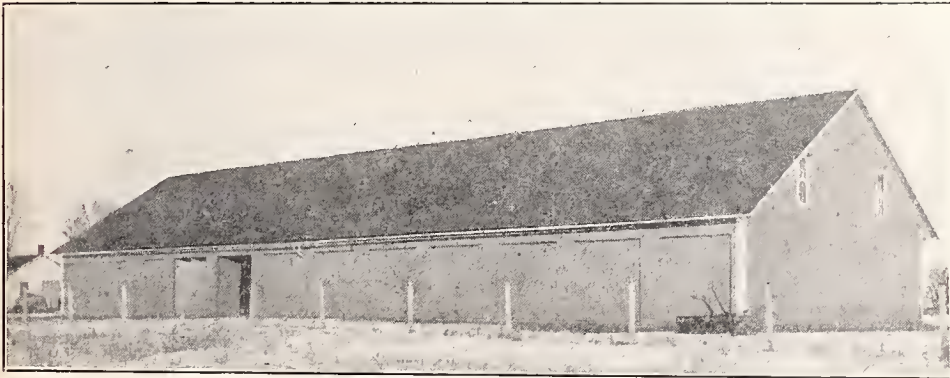
Social activities—community meetings and literary society programs.

New house—was built, 1919. Cash, \$30,000.

Chief benefits from consolidation—better high school privileges at home.



The Bureau Township Consolidated School.



Vehicle Shed—Bureau Township.

BUREAU TOWNSHIP, Bureau County.

V. C. Ramseyer, Principal. Postoffice, Princeton.

Consolidated in country.

Number districts consolidated, 6.

Size of district—square miles, 28.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$771,100.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.70.

Cost before consolidation, \$3,500. Now, \$13,000.

Number teachers before, 6. Now, 5 in grades; 4 in high school. Total, 9.

Enrollment before in country, 110.

Enrollment now—106 in grades; 27 in high school. Total, 133.

Transportation, private.

House—new, cost \$50,000.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 36.

Assessed valuation, \$1,025,680.

Rate of tax, \$1.70. Levy, \$17,000.

Enrollment, 27. Teachers, 4.

Vocational activities—agriculture; sewing; cooking.

Social activities—lecture course; farmers' club; athletics.

House—rented from elementary district. Has good auditorium.

Chief benefits from consolidation—cheaper maintenance of school plant; better physical conditions; better teachers; direct supervision; better school product—that is to say that teachers have only one or two grades in a room, therefore can give more time to each pupil; lower per capita cost; larger opportunities for community service; better satisfied school population.



Auditorium—Bureau Township.



Home Economics—Bureau Township.



Corn Judging Class—Bureau Township.

HINDSBORO, Douglas County.

Leslie Quant, Principal. Postoffice, Hindsboro.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1912.

Size of district—square miles, 8.5.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$450,640.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.

Cost before consolidation, \$2,025. Now, \$6,500.

Number teachers before, 3. Now, 4 in grades; 4 in high school. Total, 8.

Enrollment before in country, 35. In village, 60.

Enrollment now—119 in grades; 60 in high school. Total, 179.

Transportation, none.

House—was built when consolidation was effected.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 45.

Assessed valuation, \$1,508,893.

Rate of tax, \$1.25 on the \$100.

Enrollment, 60. Teachers, 4.

Vocational activities, none.

Social activities—Parent-teachers Association meetings. Auditorium is being built.

House—rented from the elementary school district.

CRYSTAL LAKE, McHenry County.

H. A. Dean, Superintendent. Postoffice, Crystal Lake.

Consolidated in city.

Number districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 13.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$1,716,209.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.00.

Cost before consolidation,? Now,?

Number teachers before, 17. Now, 15 in grades; 5 in high school. Total, 20.

Enrollment before in country, 20. In city, 560.

Enrollment now—419 in grades; 166 in high school. Total, 585.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 1 auto bus.

House—new house not needed.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, 4; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 80.

Assessed valuation, \$3,923,511.

Rate of tax, \$1.30 on the \$100.

Enrollment, 166. Teachers, 5.

Vocational activities—agriculture taught; manual training; cooking; sewing.

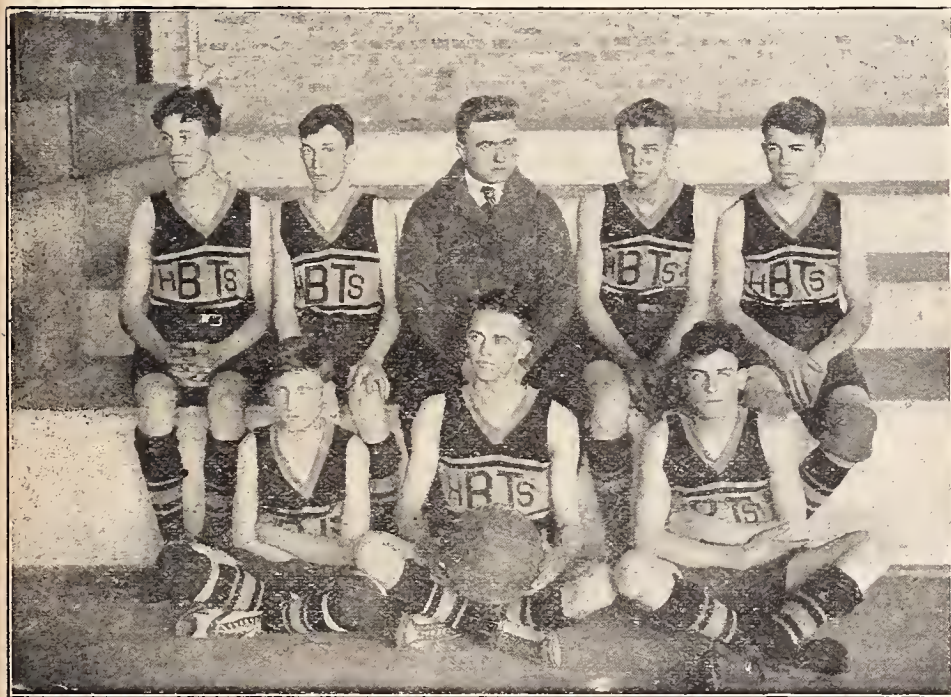
Social activities—school gym used for public meetings.

House—rented from elementary school district.

Chief benefits from consolidation—better attendance; better teaching; no tardiness.



Basket Ball—Bureau Township.



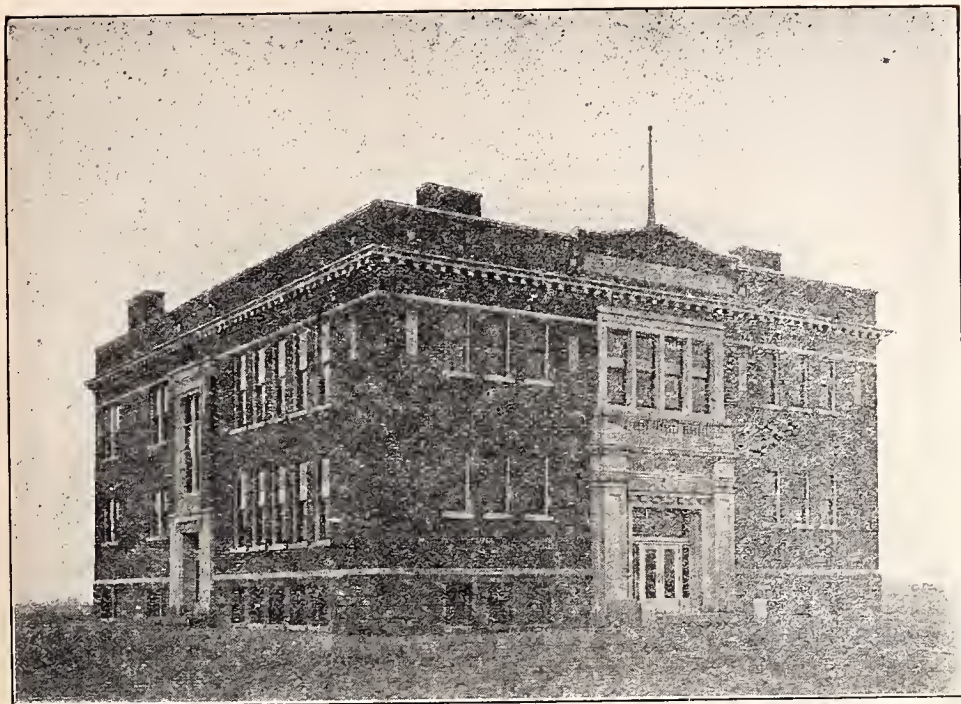
Basket Ball—Bureau Township.



The Beneficiaries—Bureau Township.



Lunch Time—Bureau Township.



The Rollo.

ROLLO, DeKalb County.

M. A. Schalek, Principal. Postoffice, Rollo.

Consolidated in country.

Number districts consolidated, 8. Organized, 1912.

Size of district—square miles, 27.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$951,911.

Rate of tax on \$100, 98 cents.

Cost before consolidation, \$2,250. Now, \$9,338.

Number teachers before, 7. Now, 5 in grades; 4 in high school. Total, 9.

Enrollment before in country, 85.

Enrollment now—68 in grades; 25 in high school. Total, 93.

Transportation, none.

House—was built in 1912. Cost, \$50,000.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, none; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 36.

Assessed valuation, \$1,265,383.

Rate of tax, 82 cents on \$100.

Enrollment, 25. Teachers, 4.

Vocational activities—club work; manual training; cooking; sewing; agriculture.

Social activities—Lecture course; parent-teachers club; agricultural association; Red Cross. Has suitable auditorium and gymnasium.

House—rented from elementary district.

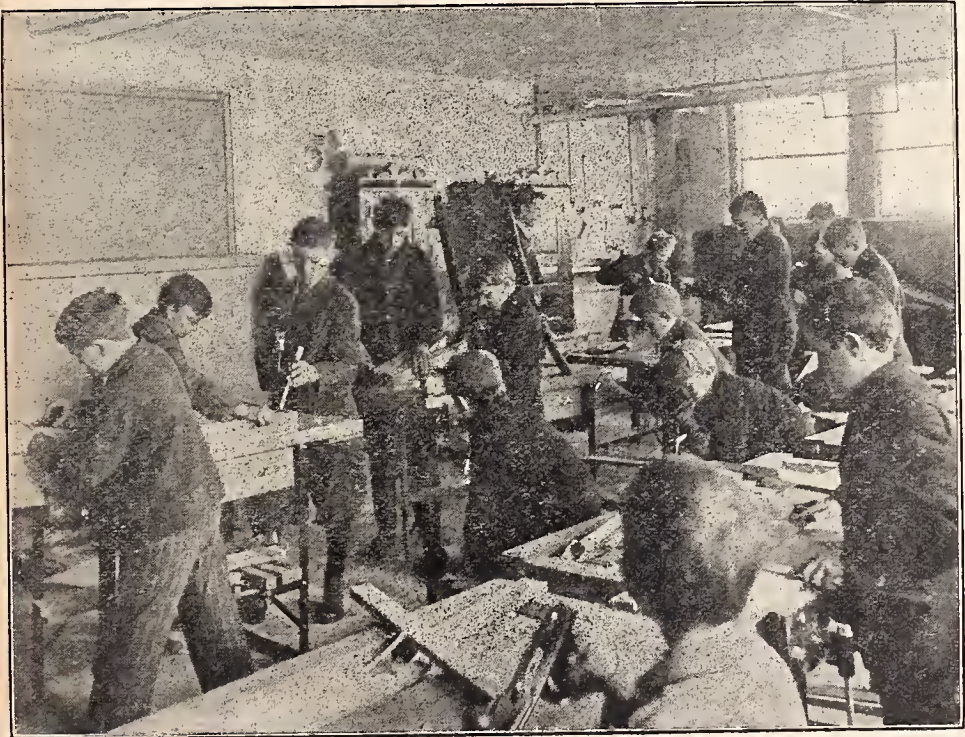
Chief benefits from consolidation—first class high school at home; better elementary school; greatly improved social and vocational opportunities for young people; greatly improved opportunities for social and educational advantages for the whole community.



Rollo—Horticulture.



Rollo—Horse Judging.



Rollo—Manual Training.



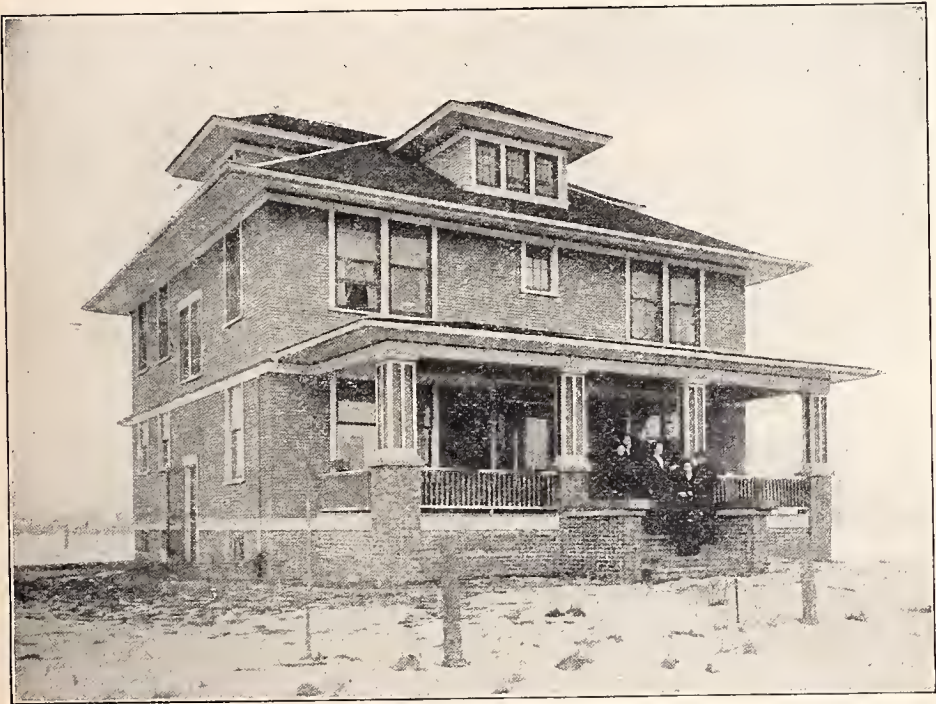
Rollo—Home Economics.



Rollo—Chemical Laboratory.



Rollo—Classroom.



Rollo—Teachers' House.

The house was erected by a stock company and is rented to the teachers at a rental which pays a fair per cent on the investment.

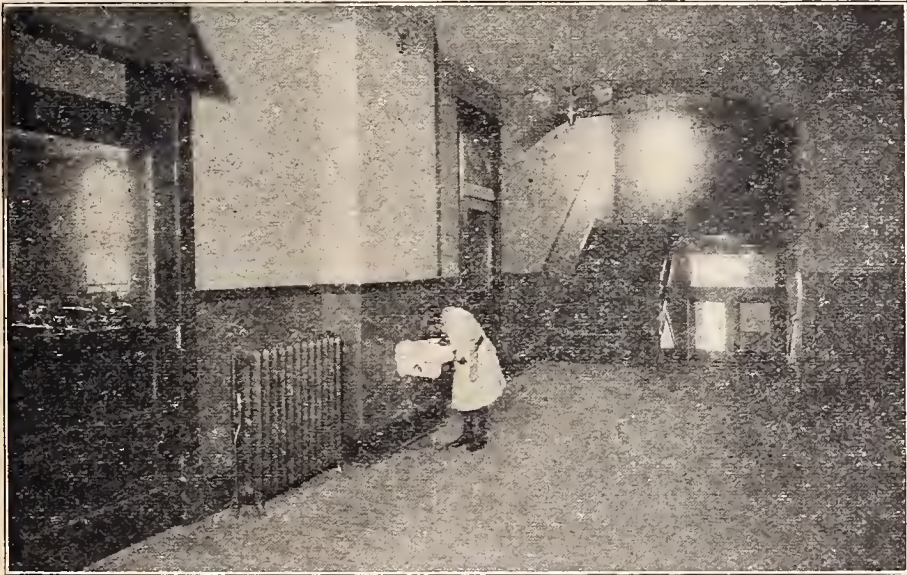
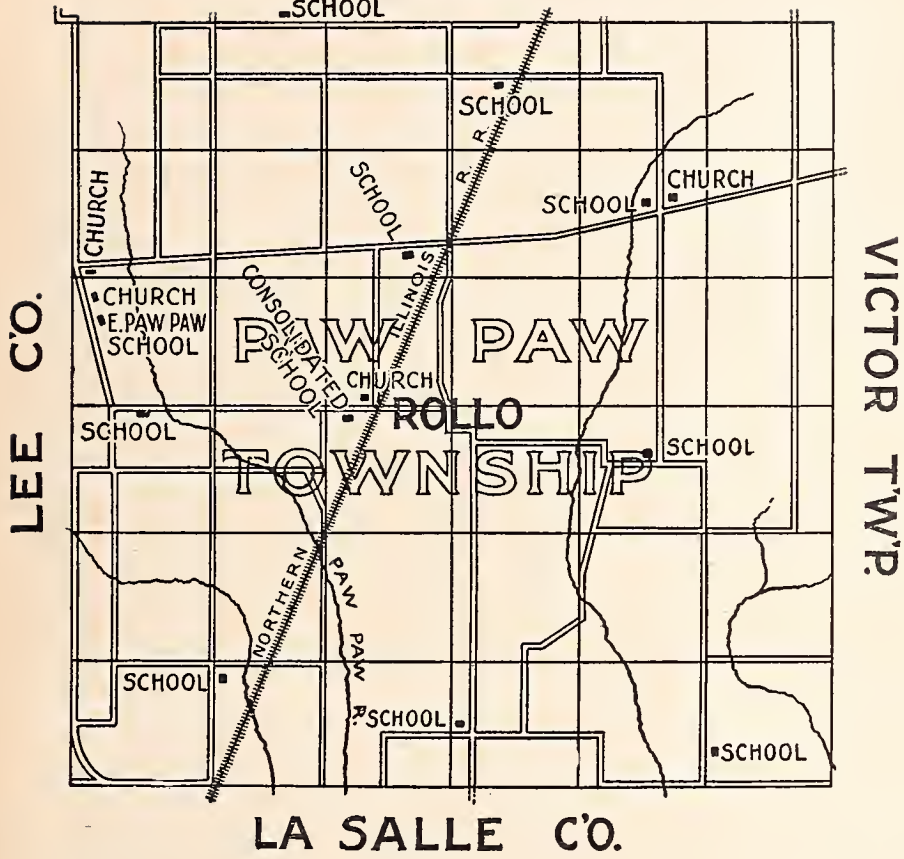


Rollo—Baseball Teams.

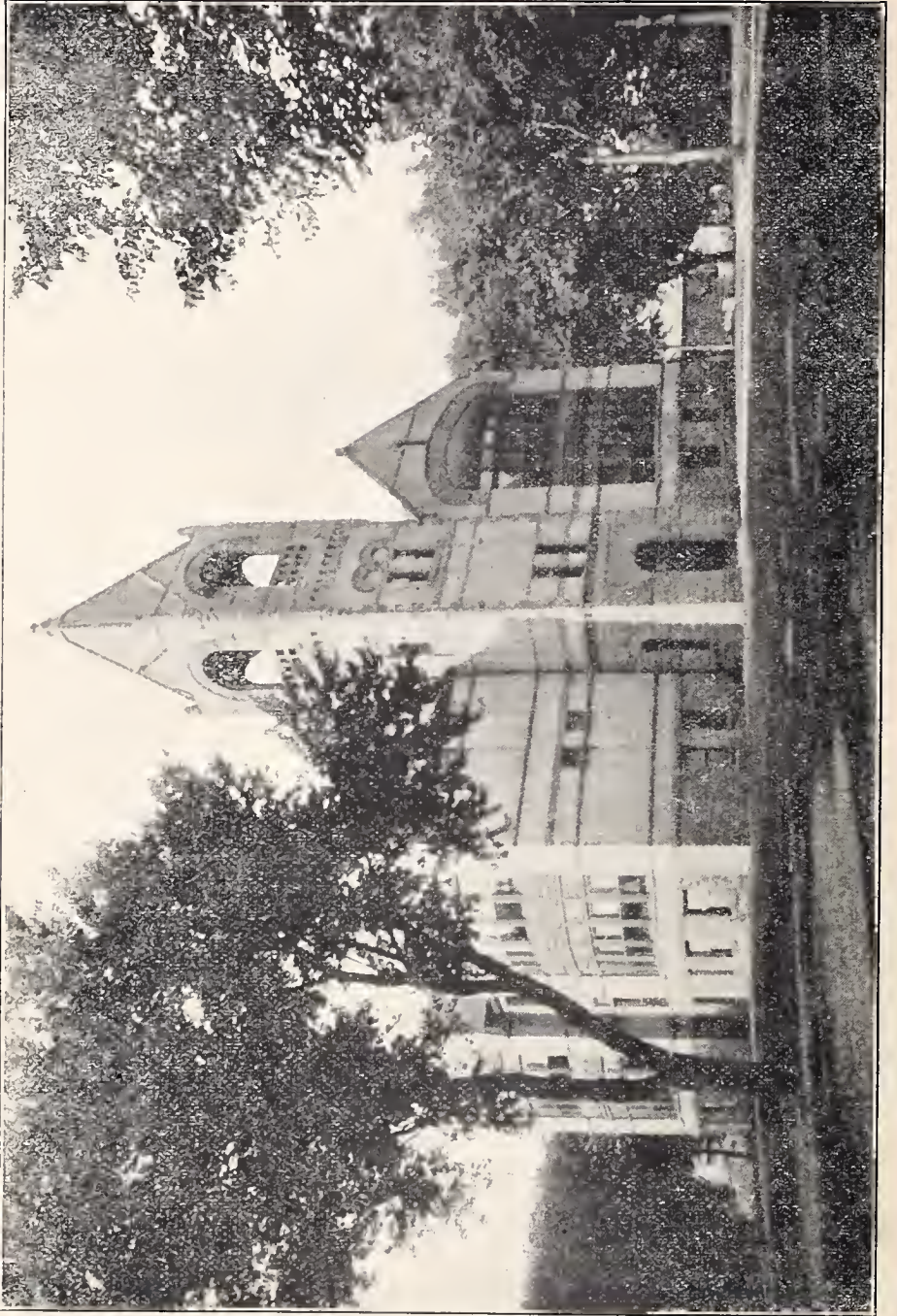


Rollo—School Garden.

SHABBONA TWP.



Rollo—Wholesome Drinking Water.



Plano Consolidated School.

PLANO, Kendall County.

F. A. Allen, Principal. Postoffice, Plano.

Consolidated in village.

Number districts consolidated, 7. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 39.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$960,000.

Rate of tax on \$100, 80 cents.

Cost before consolidation, \$7,490. Now, no data.

Number teachers before, 18. Now, 13 in grades; 8 in high school. Total, 21.

Enrollment before in country, 101.

Enrollment now—413 in grades; 73 in high school. Total, 340.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 2. Cost, \$1,350.

House—town school house is used.

Community High School.

Years in course—before, 4; now, 4.

Size of high school district—square miles, 40.

Assessed valuation, \$892,457.

Rate of tax, 30 cents on \$100.

Enrollment, 73. Teachers, 8.

Vocational activities—club work; manual training; sewing; cooking.

Social activities—literary society programs.

House—rented from the elementary district.

COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

(Not cooperating with community high school.)

II.

HARLEM, Winnebago County.

F. H. Turner, Principal. Postoffice, Rockford, R. 9.

Consolidated in country; town has since grown about it.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1910.

Size of district—square miles, 18.

Assessed valuation, \$991,977.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.66.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,600.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$24,000.

Teachers—before, 4. Now—10 in grades; 5 in high school. Total, 15.

Enrollment before, in country, 78.

Enrollment now—grades, 260; high school 4 year course, 45. Total, 305.

Vocational activities—manual training; sewing; cooking; agriculture.

Social activities—grange; parent-teachers; Sunday School.

Transportation, none.

House—new house was built; enlarged in 1920 and a two-room primary building has been provided.

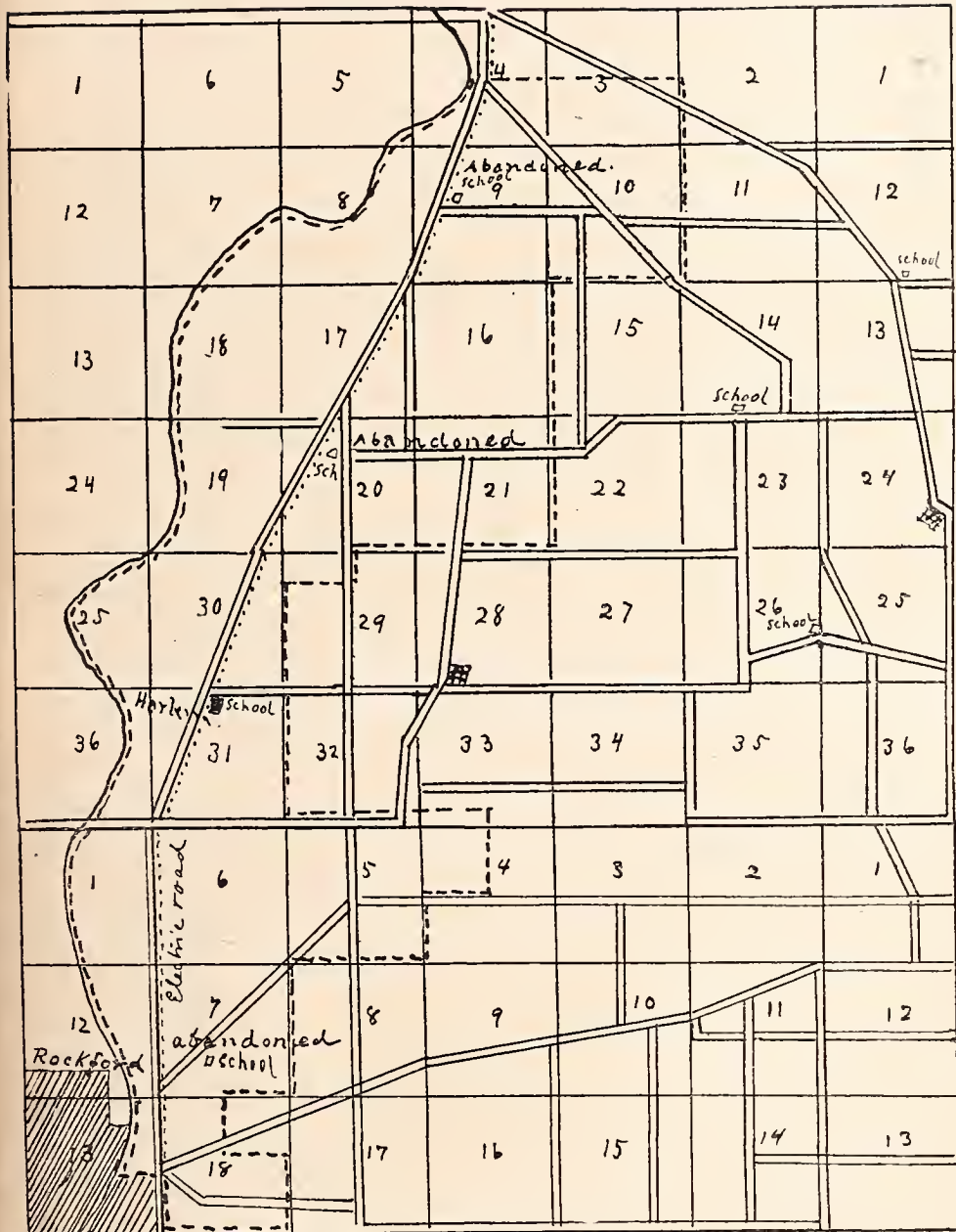
Chief benefits from consolidation—many residences have been built due to the good school facilities and the easy access to Rockford by electric line.



Harlem Improved.



Harlem—Farmers' Club.



Map of Harlem District.



Harlem—School Garden.

ROCK RIVER, Winnebago County.

J. E. Inskeep, Principal. Postoffice, Rockford.

Consolidated in country, near city limits.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Assessed valuation, \$1,378,653.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.79.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$6,234.

Cost now—grades and high school, no data.

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 6.

Enrollment before, in country, 186.

Enrollment now—190 in grades.

Transportation, none.

House—new to be built.



The Harlem, 1910.



The New Milford.

NEW MILFORD, Winnebago County.

J. N. Donyes, Principal. Postoffice, Davis Junction.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3.

Size of district—square miles, 4.

Assessed valuation, \$454,016.

Tax rate on the \$100, 97 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,530.

Cost now, grades and high school, \$4,450.

Teachers—before, 2. Now—2 in grades; 2 in high school. Total, 4.

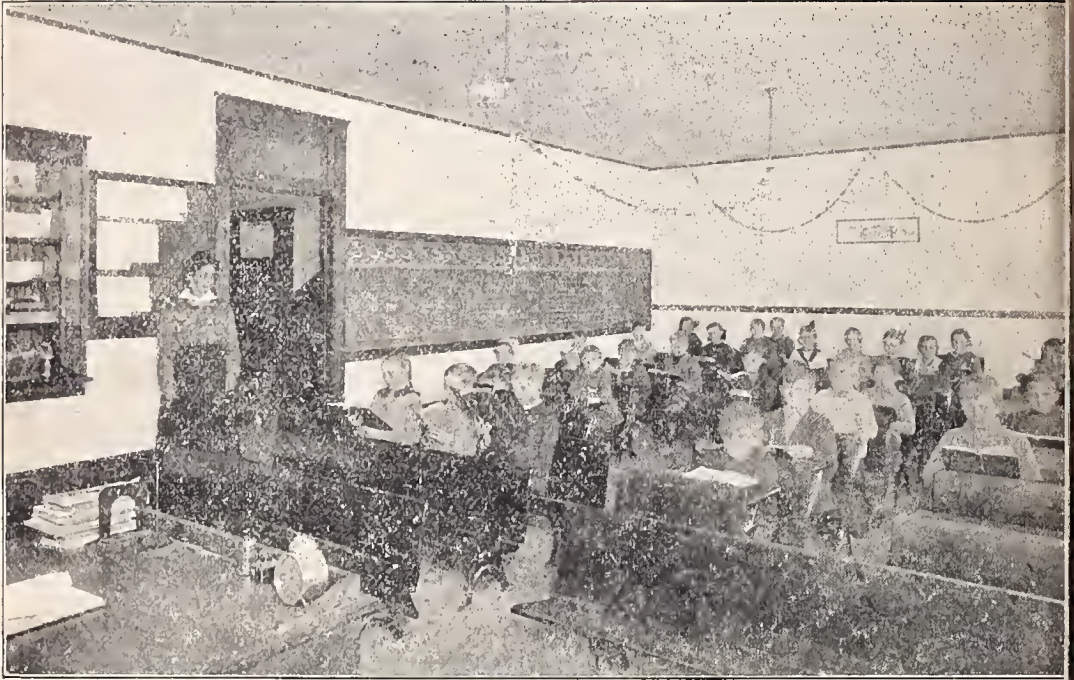
Enrollment before, in country, 25. In village, 40.

Enrollment now—grades, 81; high school 3 year course, 18. Total, 99.

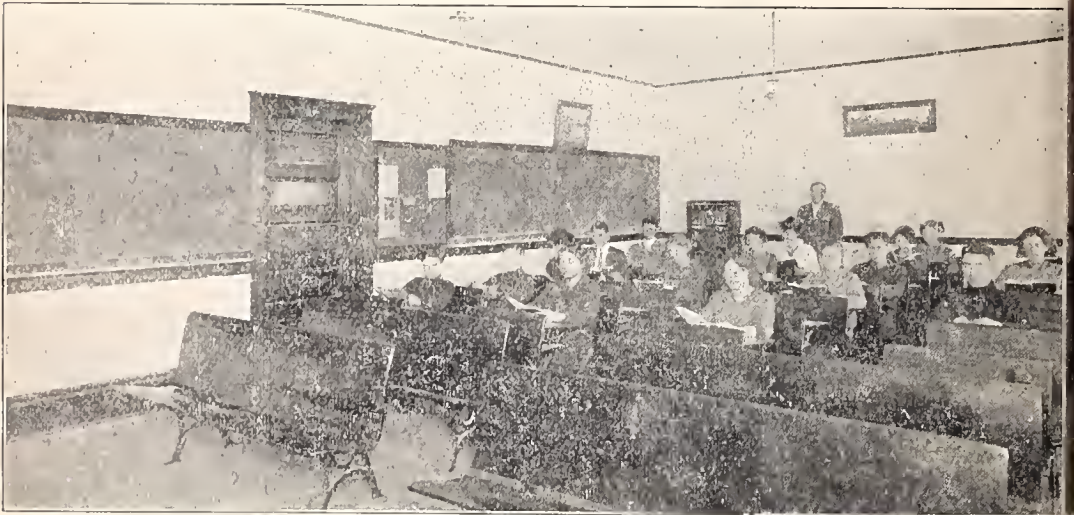
Tuition from non-high school district pays for high school.

Transportation, none.

House—new house was built.



New Milford—Class Room.



New Milford—Class Room.



The Seward.

SEWARD, Winnebago County.

R. C. Klass, Principal. Postoffice,

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1906.

Size of district—square miles, 12.

Assessed valuation, \$637,040.

Tax rate on the \$100, 65 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,200.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$4,530.

Teachers—before, 3. Now—grades, 3; high school, 2. Total, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, 89.

Enrollment now—grades, 75; high school 3 year course, 17. Total, 92.

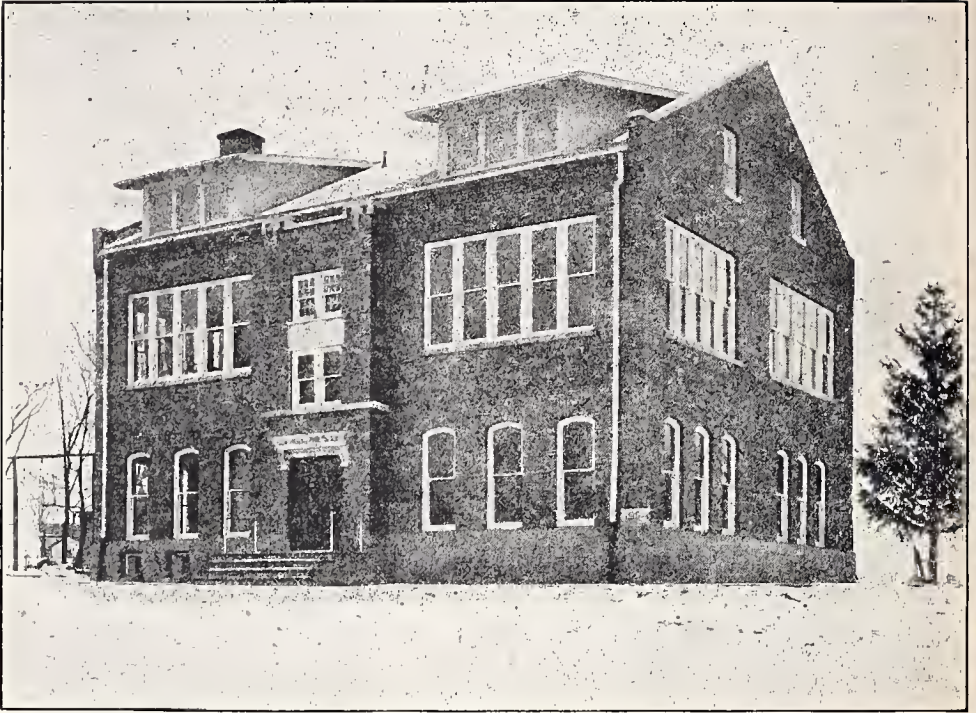
Tuition from non-high school district pays expense of high school.

Vocational activities—manual training; domestic science.

Social activities—Farmers' Club.

Transportation, none.

House—new house was built.



The Kishwaukee.

KISHWAUKEE, Winnebago County.

L. F. Nurlen, Principal. Postoffice, Stillman Valley.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 3.

Size of district—square miles, 12.

Assessed valuation, \$331,540.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.47.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,900.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$2,125.

Teachers—before, 3. Now—3 in grades; 2 in high school. Total, 5.

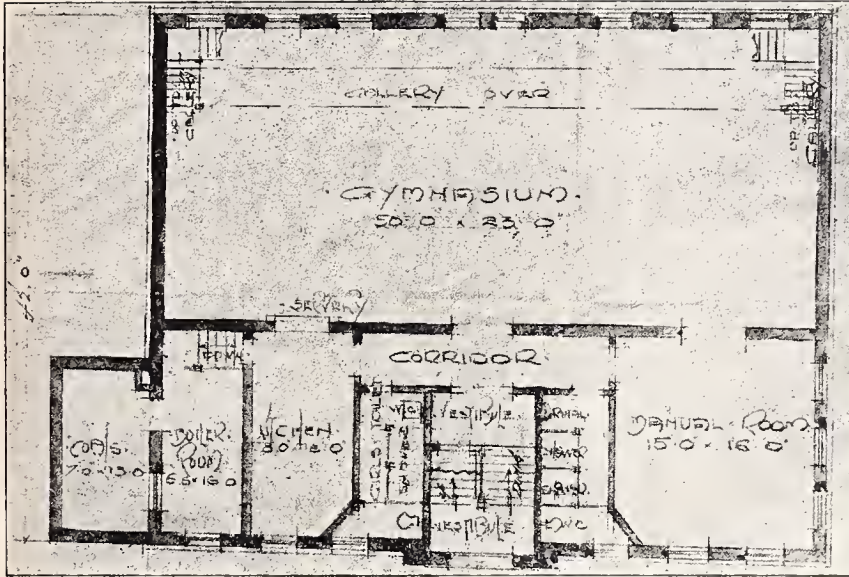
Enrollment before, in country, 47.

Enrollment now—grades, 45; high school 2 year course, 15. Total, 60.

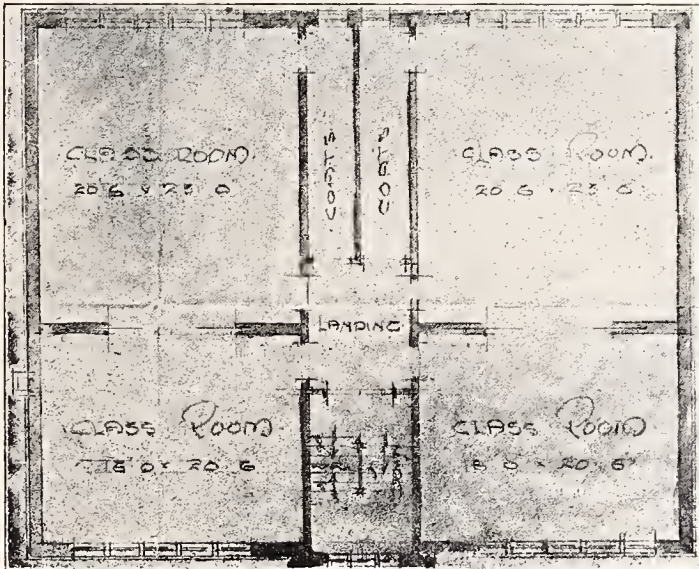
Tuition from non-high school district pays expense of high school.

Transportation, none.

House—new, was built.



Kishwaukee—First Story.



Kishwaukee—Second Story.



The Benj. F. Funk.

BENJ. F. FUNK, McLean County.

Walter M. Stacy, Principal. Postoffice, Shirley.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1916.

Size of district—square miles, 25.

Assessed valuation, \$1,100,000.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.21.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$2,175.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$6,000.

Teachers—before, 3. Now—grades, 2; high school, 2. Total, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, 65.

Enrollment now—grades, 84; high school 3 year course, 19. Total, 103.

Vocational activities—agriculture projects; club work.

Social activities—boys and girls clubs; girls' camp-fire girls community club.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 2.

House—new house was built and is to be enlarged and greatly improved.

Affords excellent school facilities to the country children and makes community life more satisfactory. The teachers' house on the school grounds is a great help in relating the life and work of the school to that of every home in the district.



Teachers' Home. Benj. F. Funk.



School and Teachers' Home. Benj. F. Funk.

WEST TOWNSHIP, McLean County.

.....Principal. Postoffice,.....

Centralized in country. Organized, 1920.

Number of districts consolidated, 3.

Size of district—square miles, 13.

Assessed valuation, \$585,594.

House—new, to be built—Not needed.

The consolidation has been effected but the schools have not been centralized.

This is expected to be done this year.

WINNEBAGO, Winnebago County.

Glen Demaree, Principal. Winnebago County.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 7. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 32.

Assessed valuation, \$1,719,906.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.78.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$10,699.

Cost now—grades and high school, no data.

Teachers—before, 11. Now—8 in grades; 1 in high school. Total, 9.

Enrollment before, in country, 6. In village, 5.

Enrollment now—grades, 110; high school 2 year course, 15. Total, 125.

Tuition from non-high school district pays expense of high school.

A new house will be built.

BURRITT, Winnebago County.

Charlotte McDonald, Principal. Postoffice, Rockford, Rural Route 8.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 6.5.

Assessed valuation, \$205,850.

Tax rate on the \$100, no data.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,406.

Cost now—grades, no data.

Teachers—before, 2. Now, 1.

Enrollment before, in country, 30.

Enrollment now—grades, 30.

This cannot be considered a consolidated school. It is a one-teacher school although the district has been enlarged.

CALEDONIA, Boone County.

Emma Johannsen, Principal. Postoffice, Caledonia.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 9.75.

Assessed valuation, \$533,948.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.15.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$2,977.

Cost now—grades, \$2,625.

Teachers before, 4. Now, 2.

Enrollment before, in country, 16. In village, 37.

Enrollment now—grades, 50.

Transportation, none.

House—new, to be built.

MINERAL, Bureau County.

Evan M. Klock, Principal. Postoffice, Mineral.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 20.

Assessed valuation, \$919,386.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.98.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$4,000.

Cost now—grades, no data.

Teachers before, 7. Now, 7.

Enrollment before, in country, 73. In village, 57.

Enrollment now—grades, 125; high school, none.

The village school house was destroyed by fire. Country school houses are used at present.

Transportation, none.

House—new, to be built.

KASBEER, Bureau County.

Anna Browning, Principal. Postoffice, Kasbeer.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 8.

Assessed valuation, \$333,369.

Tax rate on the \$100, 86 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,500.

Cost now—grades, \$4,000.

Teachers before, 3. Now, 3.

Enrollment now—grades, 51.

Vocational activities—none.

Social activities—cooperation with local church and farmers' institute in programs.

Transportation, none.

House—new, to be built.

SHEFFIELD, Bureau County.

L. W. Hacker, Principal. Postoffice, Sheffield.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 6. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 30.

Assessed valuation, \$1,245,573.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.98.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$18,000.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$19,000.

Teachers before, 14. Now—6 in grades; 5 in high school. Total, 11.

Enrollment before, in country, 65. In village, 200.

Enrollment now—grades, 200; high school 4 year course, 80. Total 280.

Vocational activities—Manual training; sewing; cooking; warm lunches.

Social activities—parent-teachers' meetings.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 4. Cost, \$450 per month.

House—to be built at a cost of \$100,000.

Chief benefits from consolidation—better school facilities due to larger revenue and greater interest in a larger community.

LEEPEERTOWN, Bureau County.

Harry Weston, Principal. Postoffice, Bureau.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 19.

Assessed valuation, \$540,131.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.01.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$7,600.

Cost now—grades, \$8,000; high school, no data.

Teachers—before, 5. Now, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, none. In village, 126.

Enrollment now—grades, 126; high school, no data.

The district has just been organized but the school is not fully organized to do the work it expects to do.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 1.

House—new house not needed.

PESOTUM, Champaign County.

.....Principal. Postoffice, Pesotum.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 19.

Assessed valuation, \$815,205.

Tax rate on the \$100, 92 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$6,483.

House—new, to be built.

THOMASBORO, Champaign County.

Otis W. Keyes, Principal. Postoffice, Thomasboro.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 16.

Assessed valuation, \$692,007.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$6,095.

Cost now—grades and high schools, \$7,000.

Teachers—before, 6. Now, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, 27. In village, 84.

Enrollment now—grades, 31 ; high school 3 year course, 79.

Vocational activities—agriculture.

Social activities—publish monthly paper; manage moving picture entertainments; parent-teachers' club; farmers' club rents an auditorium.

Transportation, private, paid by board.

House—new, to be built.

MT. OLIVE, Edgar County.

Jos. Atkinson, Principal. Postoffice, Sidell.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 15.

Assessed valuation, \$613,685.

Tax rate on the \$100, 57 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,900.

Cost now—grades, \$3,000; high school, none.

Teachers—before, 3. Now, 1.

Enrollment before, in country, 36.

Enrollment now—grades, 42; high school, none.

Vocational activities—agriculture.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 1—cost, \$1,200.

House—new, to be built.

SCOTTLAND, Edgar County.

Arthur Forster, Principal. Postoffice, Scotland.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 12.5.

Assessed valuation, \$388,853.

Tax rate on the \$100, 92 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$4,000.

Teachers—before, 3. Now, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, 56. In village, 40.

Enrollment now—grades, 60; high school 2 year course, 7. Total 67.

Vocational activities—agriculture; shop work; cooking.

Social activities—Prairie Township community club meetings.

Transportation, none.

House—new.

ROBERTS, Ford County.

Frank E. Epsey, Principal. Postoffice, Roberts.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 10.

Assessed valuation, \$601,951.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.29.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$10,774.

Cost now—grades, \$11,000.

Teachers—before, 5. Now, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, 20. In village, 76.

Enrollment now—grades, 98.

Vocational activities, none.

Social activities—community meetings.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 1.

House—new house not needed.

MINOOKA, Grundy County.

Christian Clark, Principal. Postoffice, Minooka.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 8. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 33.

Assessed valuation, \$1,512,294.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.67.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$6,471.

Cost now—grades, \$6,000; high school, \$2,500.

Teachers—before, 11. Now, 11.

Enrollment before, in country, 96. In village, 66.

Enrollment now—grades, 166; high school 4 year course, 9. Total, 175.

Transportation, none. Vehicles, none.

ROSICLARE, Hardin County.

J. G. Pugh, Principal. Postoffice, Rosiclare.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1919.

Size of district—square miles, 3.

Assessed valuation, \$586,509.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.00.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$9,694.

Cost now—grades, \$8,975; high school, \$2,232. Total, \$11,198.

Teachers—before, 6. Now—grades, 8; high school, 2.

Enrollment before, in country, 85. In village, 270.

Enrollment now—grades, 435; high school 3 year course, 45. Total, 480.

Tuition from non-high school district, \$2,223. Two rural schools do not yet attend the central school. Bonds for \$28,000 have been voted for a new house.

ANNAWAN, Henry County.

H. E. Knarr, Principal. Postoffice, Annawan.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 7. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 35.

Assessed valuation, \$1,836,414.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.08.

The organization has been effected and plans are made for a new building.

OPHEIM, Henry County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Opheim.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 13.

Assessed valuation, \$360,255.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.00.

The consolidation has been voted, the organization perfected.

House—new, to be built.

OXFORD, Henry County.

J. W. Snodgrass, Principal. Postoffice, Alpha.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 9. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 36.

Assessed valuation, \$1,494,519.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.21.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades and high schools, \$19,500.

Teachers—before, 14. Now, 12.

Enrollment before, in country, no data. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades,.....; high school.....

BUNCOMBE, Johnson County.

L. B. Robertson, Principal. Postoffice, Buncombe.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2.5. Organized, 1905.

Size of district—square miles, 10.5.

Assessed valuation, \$277,545.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.30.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,000.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$3,500.

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 3 in grades; 1 in high school. Total, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, no data. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades, 122; high school 2 year course, 40. Total, 162.

Transportation, none.

House—new house was built.

MANTENO, Kankakee County.

Caroline Luther, Principal. Postoffice, Manteno.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 9. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 36.

Assessed valuation, \$1,300,000.

Tax rate on the \$100, no data.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades,; high school, 4 year.

Teachers—before, 15. Now, 12 in grades; 3 in high school. Total, 15.

Enrollment before, in country, 102. In village, 200.

Enrollment now—grades, 200; high school 4 year course, 57. Total, 257.

Transportation, none.

House—new, to be built.

WASCO, Kane County.

Carlos Linely, Principal. Postoffice, Wasco.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1905.

Size of district—square miles, 15.

Assessed valuation, \$606,617.

Tax rate on the \$100, 89 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$5,126.

Teachers—before, 3. Now in grade, 3; in high school, 1. Total, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, no data. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades, 61; high school 2 year course, 6. Total, 67.

Transportation, none.

House—new, cost \$8,000.

LILY LAKE, Kane County.

O. E. Gibson, Principal. Postoffice, Lily Lake.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1918.

Size of district—square miles, 12.

Assessed valuation, \$358,456.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.86.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$2,486.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$5,993.

Teachers—before, 3. Now in grades, 2; in high school, 1. Total, 3.

Enrollment before, in country, 63. In village, 36.

Enrollment now—grades, 65; high school 2 year course, 8. Total, 73.

Social activities—community club, has suitable auditorium.

Transportation, none.

House—new, cost \$25,000.

OSWEGO, Kendall County.

Blanche Milligan, Principal. Postoffice, Oswego.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 10. Organized in 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 42.

Assessed valuation elementary school, \$1,587,574.

Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.08.

Cost before consolidation, \$9, 825. Now, \$12,644.

Teachers—before, 15. Now in grades, 6; in high school, 2. Total, 8.

Enrollment before in country, 116. In village, 142.

Enrollment now—in grades, 280; in high school, 22. Total, 302.

Transportation—public vehicles, 1.

House—new will be built.

YORKVILLE, Kendall County.

C. H. Dixon, Principal. Postoffice, Yorkville.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 11. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 54.

Assessed valuation, \$2,068,614.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.30.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$15,200.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$23,700.

Teachers, before 18. Now—grades, 12; high school, 6. Total, 18.

Enrollment before, in country, 189. In village, 225.

Enrollment now—grades, 320; high school 4 year course, 94. Total, 414.

Vocational activities—agriculture; sewing; cooking.

Social activities—literary society programs.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 2; cost, \$1,800.

House—new, to be built.

PLATTVILLE, Kendall County.

Bernice Corbon, Principal. Postoffice, Yorkville.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 7. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 27.

Assessed valuation, \$767,450.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$8,400.

Cost now—grades, \$9,125.

Teachers—before, 9. Now, 9.

Enrollment before, in country, 106. In village, 44.

Enrollment now—grades, 150.

VICTORIA, Knox County.

Forest Marsh, Principal. Postoffice, Victoria.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1919.

Size of district—square miles, 18.

Assessed valuation, \$473,697.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.73.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,000.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$7,000.

Teachers—before, 5. Now in grades, 4; in high school, 2. Total, 6.

Enrollment before, in country, 100. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades and high school, 136.

House—new, to be built.

WAUCONDA, Lake County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Wauconda.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 22.

Assessed valuation, \$581,000.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.53.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades, no data. High school,

Teachers—before, 7. Now,

Enrollment before, in country, 57. In village, 75.

House—new, to be built.

NACHUSA, Lee County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Nachusa.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 13.5.

Assessed valuation, \$755,634.

Tax rate on the \$100, 61 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,530.

Cost now—grades, \$3,900.

House—new, to be built.

STRAWN, Livingston County.

C. E. White, Principal. Postoffice, Strawn.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 22.5.

Assessed valuation, \$1,110,000.

Tax rate on the \$100, no data.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$7,921.

Cost now—grades, no data. High school, no data.

Teachers—before, 8. Now in grades, 8; in high school, 2. Total, 10.

There were three rural schools in one district and one in the village.

CHESTNUT, Logan County.

Edna Thornley, Principal. Postoffice, Chestnut.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 14.

Assessed valuation, \$797,524.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.15.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,854.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$4,000.

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, 20. In village, 81.

Enrollment now—grades, 80. High school 2 year course, 11. Total, 91.

Vocational activities—agriculture; other work planned next year.

Social activities—will have suitable auditorium when community work will be undertaken.

Transportation, none.

House—new, to be built; cost \$35,000.

Chief benefits from consolidation—improved high school privileges, improved elementary work and better social life in the community.

PIASA, Macoupin County.

Bertha Bartow, Principal. Postoffice, Piasa.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 14.

Assessed valuation, \$348,444.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$2,625.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$4,000.

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, 22. In village, 45.

Enrollment now—grades, 11. High school 3 year course, 46. Total, 57.

Tuition from non-high school district, no data.

Vocational activities, none.

Social activities—Junior Red Cross.

Transportation, private.

House—new house to be built.

HUNTLEY, McHenry County.

C. H. Duker, Principal. Postoffice, Huntley.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 9. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 25.

Assessed valuation, \$1,650,000.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.

Cost of school before consolidation, \$20,000.

Cost now—grades and high school (estimated), \$29,000.

Teachers—before, 8. Now, 12.

Enrollment before, in country, 8. In village, 8.

Enrollment now—grades, 6. High school 4 year course, 4. Total, 10.

Vocational activities—.....

Social activities—school programs.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 6 auto busses.

House—new to be built.

Chief benefits from consolidation—Reduces per capita cost, based upon average daily attendance. Community interests and activities better. Class room work better.

JOY, Mercer County.

J. S. Brashears, Principal. Postoffice, Joy.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 7. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 34.

Assessed valuation, \$1,394,307.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.9.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$15,322.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$15,000.

Teachers—before, 13. Now, 5 in grades; 4 in high school. Total, 9.

Enrollment before, in country, In village,

Enrollment now—grades, 251. High school 4 year course, 60. Total, 191.

Vocational activities—sewing; cooking.

Social activities—Literary Society programs.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 4 trucks cost \$6,700; for drivers and maintenance, \$2,880.

BURGESS, Mercer County.

....., Principal. Postoffice,

Consolidated in village.

Number of district consolidated, 6. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 26.

Assessed valuation, \$831,562.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.

SEATON, Mercer County.

D. E. Thompson, Principal. Postoffice, Seaton.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 26.

Assessed valuation, \$1,152,720.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.

MONROE CENTER, Ogle County.

C. G. Kelley, Principal. Postoffice, Monroe Center.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 24.

Assessed valuation, \$1,028,234.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.75.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$4,545.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$9,260.

Teachers—before, 7. Now—3 in grades; 3 in high school. Total, 6.

Enrollment before, in country, 28. In village, 48.

Enrollment now—grades, 73. High school 3 year course, 21. Total, 94.

The school has just occupied its new building and the vocational and community work have not yet been begun.

Transportation, private. District pays for those at a distance.

House—new.

ADALINE, Ogle County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Adaline.

Consolidated in country village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1921.

Size of district—square miles, 17.5.

Assessed valuation, \$595,500.

Tax rate on the \$100, 59 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,055.

Cost now—grades, High school,

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 3.

The district has just been organized.

EDEN, Peoria County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Eden.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 7.5.

Assessed valuation, \$270,730.

Tax rate on the \$100, 69 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,800.

Cost now—grades, \$1,800.

Teachers—before, 2. Now, 2.

Enrollment before, in country, 40.

House—new, to be built.

The consolidation was effected January, 1921.

ROCKPORT, Pike County.

Roy Kyger, Principal. Postoffice, Rockport.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 20.

Assessed valuation, no data.

Tax rate on the \$100, no data.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades, no data. High school, no data.

Teachers—before, 12. Now in grades, 11; in high school, 1. Total, 12.

Enrollment before, in country, no data. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades, 306.; high school 2 year course, 14. Total, 320.

ATLAS, Pike County.

Marie Baker, Principal. Postoffice, Atlas.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of districts—square miles, 12.25.

Assessed valuation, \$277,346.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.87.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,390.

Cost now—grades, \$2,000.

Teachers—before, 3. Now, 3.

Enrollment before, in country, 22. In village, 54.

Enrollment now—grades, 79.

KINDERHOOK, Pike County.

Glen Hinkle, Principal. Postoffice, Kinderhook.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 7. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 27.

Assessed valuation, \$784,938.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$9,528.

Cost now—grades, no data. High school, no data.

Teachers—before, 10. Now in grades, 3; in high school, 2. Total, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, no data. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades, 61; high school 3 year course, 17. Total, 78.

BAYLIS, Pike County.

Geo. O. Main, Principal. Postoffice, Baylis.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 16.

Assessed valuation, \$399,667.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.96.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,469.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$6,000.

Teachers—before, 7. Now in grades, 3; in high school, 2. Total, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, 90. In village, 76.

Enrollment now—grades, 114; high school 3 year course, 28. Total, 142.

Vocational activities, none.

Social activities—Parent-Teachers' Association.

Transportation—none.

House—new, to be built; cost \$20,000.

SENACHWINE, Putnam County.

F. J. Harney, Principal. Postoffice, Putnam.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1914.

Size of district—square miles, 24.

Assessed valuation, \$431,993.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.59.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$1,960.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$4,000.

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, 26. In village, 54.

Enrollment now—grades, 49. High school, 29.

Transportation, none.

House—new, cost \$14,000.

Chiefs benefits from consolidation—better high school privileges. The district has not sufficient taxable property to furnish a good four-year high school course.

LENZBURG, St. Clair County.

Adolph Miller, Principal. Postoffice, Lenzburg.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 18.5.

Assessed valuation, \$484,491.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.17.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$4,221.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$6,500.

Teachers—before, 5. Now, 4 in grades; 1 in high school. Total, 5.

Enrollment before, in country, 20. In village, 137.

Enrollment now—grades, 137; high school 2 year course, 12. Total, 149.

Transportation, private.

House—new not needed.

PROGRESS, Union County.

Lafayette Dillon, Principal. Postoffice, Cobden.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1916.

Size of district—square miles, 7.5.

Assessed valuation, \$62,633.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.25.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$741.

Cost now—grades, 9.

Teachers—before, 2. Now, 1.

Enrollment before, in country, 35.

Enrollment now—grades, 35.

This cannot be considered a "consolidated school." The districts were united but the school is still a one-teacher school,

MCGUIRE, Union County.

E. J. Dillon, Principal. Postoffice, Wolf Lake.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1912.

Size of district—square miles, 16.

Assessed valuation, \$307,533.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.02.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$900.

Cost now—grades, \$1,120; high school, \$1,275.

Teachers—before, 3. Now, 2 in grades; high school, 1. Total, 3.

Enrollment before, in country, 75.

Enrollment now—grades, 64; high school 2 year course, 16. Total, 80.

Vocational activities, none.

Social activities, none.

Transportation, none.

House—new house was built. Addition to be made.

BEECH GROVE, Union County.

Velma Courtright, Principal. Postoffice, Alto Pass.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 17.

Assessed valuation, \$68,609.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.52.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$511.

Cost now—grades, \$825. High school,

Teachers—before, 2. Now, 1.

Enrollment before, in country, 35.

Enrollment now—grades, 36.

This being a one-teacher school, cannot offer the advantages of "consolidated school."

DANVILLE, Vermilion County.

G. P. Randle, Superintendent. Postoffice, Danville.

Consolidated in city.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 8.

Assessed valuation, \$16,000,000.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$2.66.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades, no data. High school, no data.

Teachers—before, 174. Now, 140 in grades; 34 in high school. Total, 174.

Enrollment before, in country, none. In city, 6,663.

Chief benefits from consolidation—an unusual condition existed in the city of Danville. Five separate school districts operated with the city limits under the control of five boards. The consolidation law enabled the people to vote on the proposition to unite these districts. The proposition carried by a very large majority. This will contribute to economy and to the great improvement of the school facilities.

WESTVILLE, Vermilion County.

Frank Dugas, Principal. Postoffice, Westville.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 5. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 30.

Assessed valuation, no data.

Tax rate on the \$100, no data.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$43,390.

Cost now—grades, \$45,000.

Teachers—before, 30. Now, 46.

Enrollment before, in country, 183. In village, 1,263.

Enrollment now—grades, 1,443.

KEENSBURG, Wabash County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Keensburg.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, no data.

Assessed valuation, no data.

Tax rate on the \$100, no data.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades, no data. High school, no data.

Teachers—before, 7. Now, grades, 6; high school, 1. Total, 7.

Enrollment before, in country, 35. In village, 121.

Enrollment now—grades, 101; high school 2 year course, 20. Total, 121.

The district has just been organized. It is proposed to erect a good house with an auditorium.

PLAINFIELD, Will County.

H. D. Bedford, Principal. Postoffice, Plainfield.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 6. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 29.5.

Assessed valuation, \$1,742,374.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.28.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$17,544.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$25,000; includes some law suits.

Teachers—before, 17. Now—grades, 8; high school, 5. Total, 13.

Enrollment before, in country, 64. In village, 333.

Enrollment now—grades, 265; high school 4 year course, 99. Total, 364.

Vocational activities—agriculture; club work projects; manual training.

Social activities—Parent-Teachers' Club; public entertainments.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 6; some private conveyances paid for by the board.

House—new not needed.

ELWOOD, Will County.

Fannie Bruce, Principal. Postoffice, Elwood.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 4. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 13.5.

Assessed valuation, \$533,972.

Tax rate on the \$100, 98 cents.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$4,259.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$6,913.

Teachers—before, 5. Now—grades, 3; high school, 1. Total, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, 24. In village, 39.

Enrollment now—grades, 66; high school 2 year course, 16. Total, 82.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 2; private conveyance paid for by the board.

House—new house not needed.

DISTRICT 90, DuPage County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Naperville.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 4.

Size of district—square miles, 9½ miles.

Assessed valuation, \$400,403.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.75.

Teachers—before, 4. Now, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, 43.

BLOOMINGDALE DISTRICT 92, DuPage County.

....., Principal. Postoffice,

Consolidated in village. New school will probably be near village of Bloomingdale.

Size of district—square miles, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Assessed valuation, \$804,525.

District 92 consists of former Districts 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Consolidation was voted December 30, 1920, and board elected January 29, 1921.

CLOVERDALE (so called), DuPage County.

....., Principal. Postoffice, Cloverdale.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 3.

Size of district—square miles, 12.

Assessed valuation, \$349,503.

District 19 schoolhouse to be moved to a central location. District consists of former Districts 17, 18 and 19. Consolidation was voted December 30, 1920, and officers elected January 29, 1921.

CONGERVILLE, Woodford County.

V. J. H. Seifert, Principal. Postoffice, Congerville.

Consolidated in village.

Number of districts consolidated, 3. Organized, 1909.

Size of district—square miles, 13.5.

Assessed valuation, \$255,884.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.57.

Cost of schools before consolidation, no data.

Cost now—grades and high school, \$6,000.

Teachers—before, 3. Now—3 in grades; 1 in high school. Total, 4.

Enrollment before, in country, no data. In village, no data.

Enrollment now—grades, 114; high school 2 year course, 6. Total, 120.

Vocational activities, none.

Social activities—Community Club.

Transportation, public. Vehicles, 2.

House—new was built.

BONAPARTE, DuPage County.

Margaret Ritchey, Principal. Postoffice, Glen Ellyn.

Consolidated in country.

Number of districts consolidated, 2. Organized, 1920.

Size of district—square miles, 9.

Assessed valuation, \$383,920.

Tax rate on the \$100, \$1.06.

Cost of schools before consolidation, \$3,670

Cost now—grades, no data.

Teachers—before, 2. Now, 1.

Enrollment before, in country, 30.

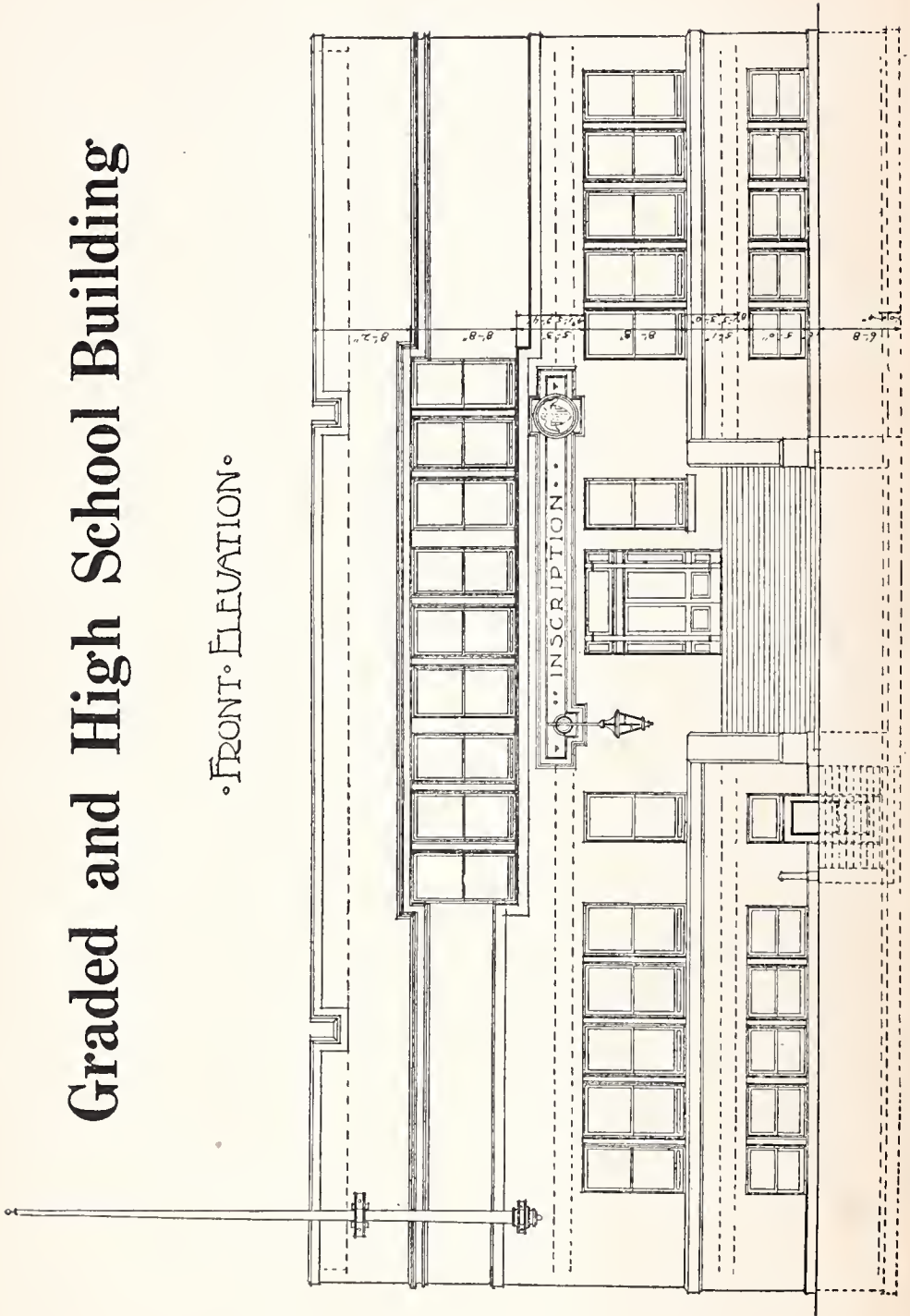
Enrollment now—grades, 30.

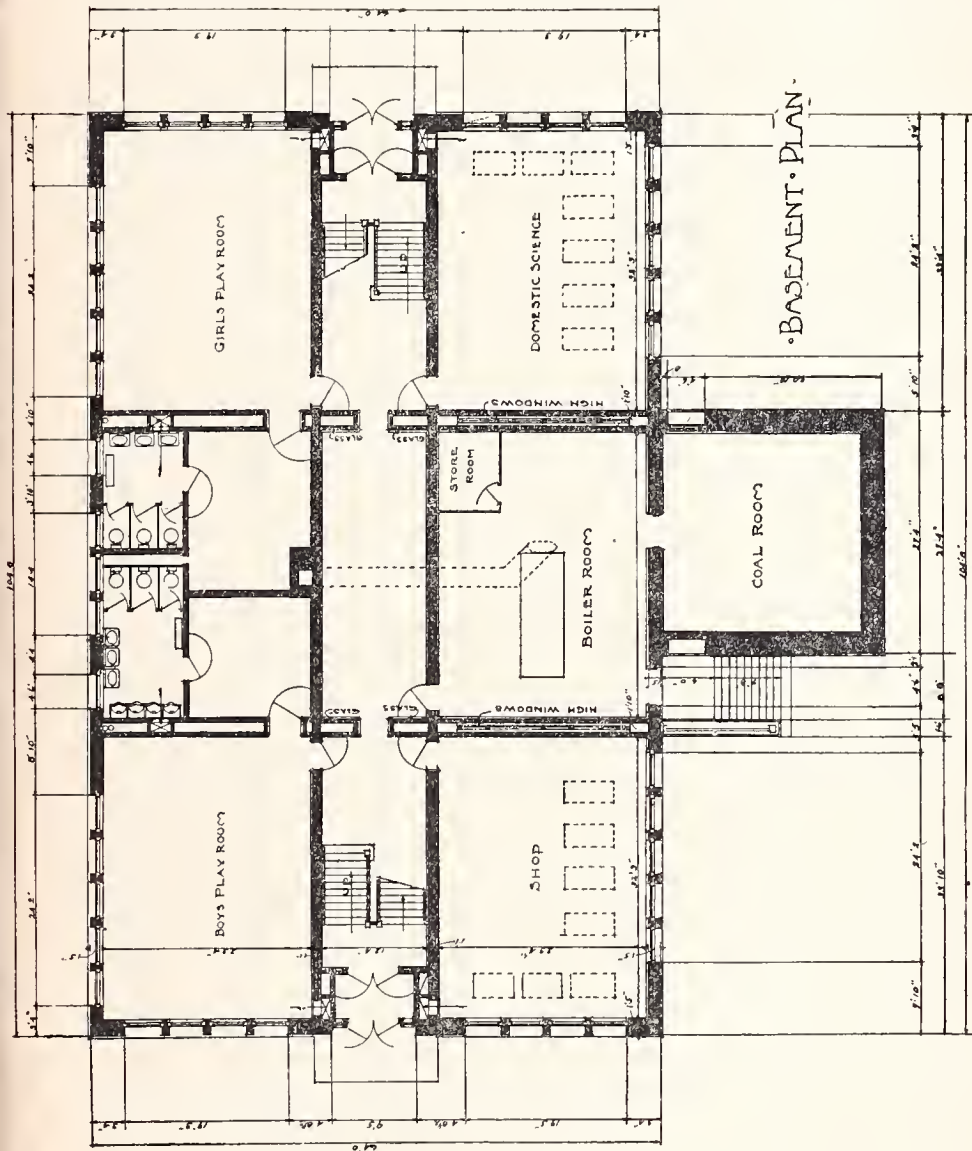
Social activities—Community Club meetings.

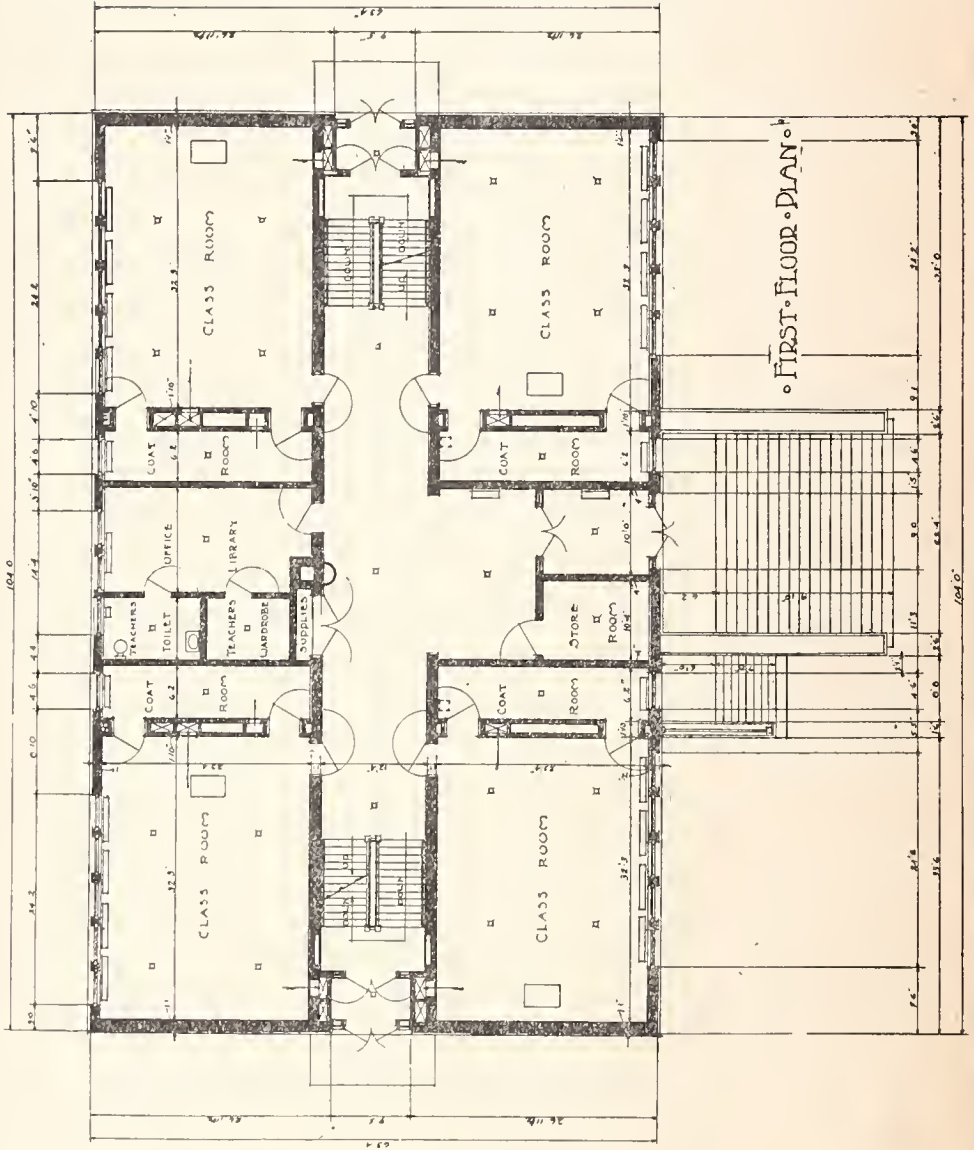
Transportation, public. Vehicles, 1; cost \$80 per month.

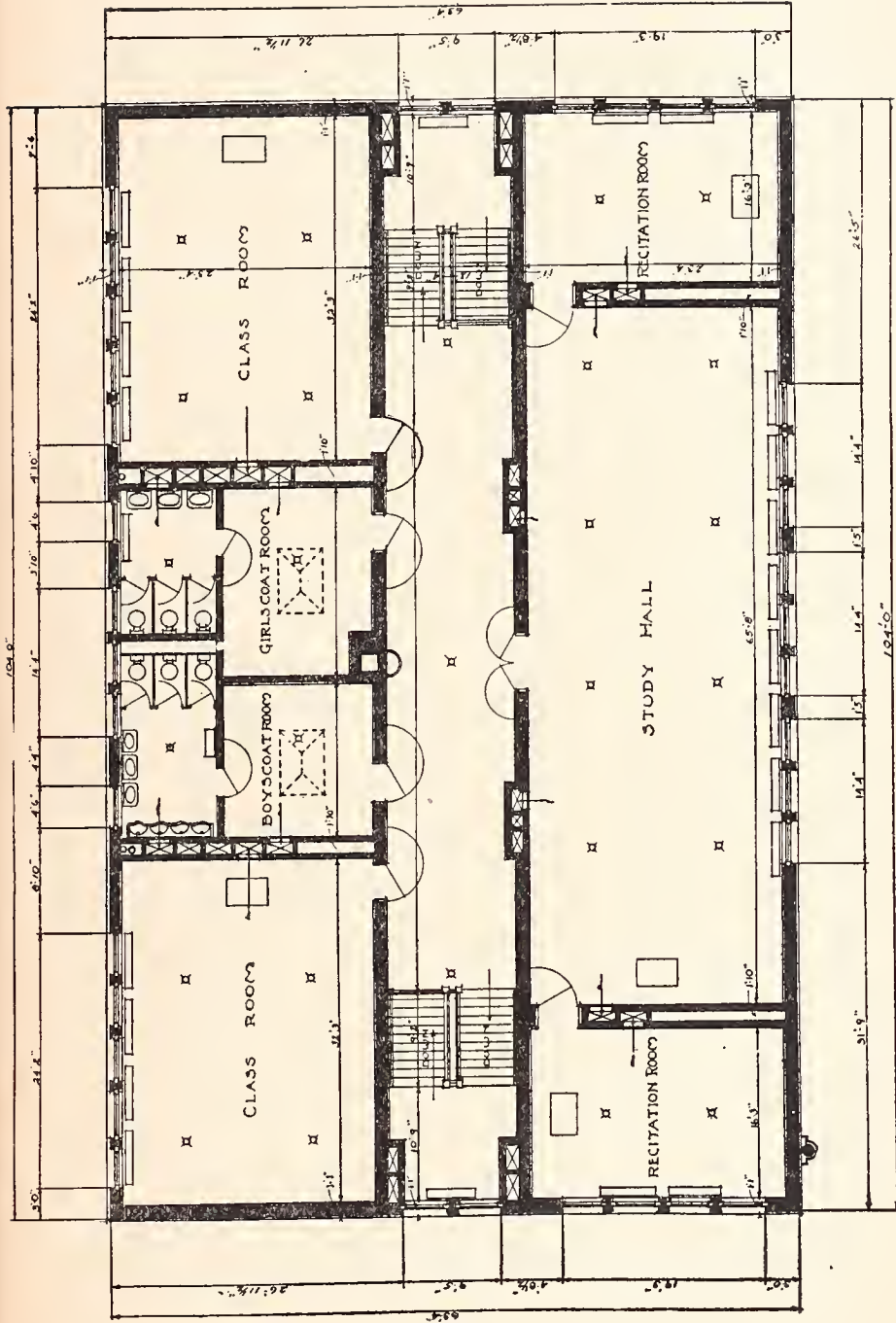
House—new house not needed.

• FRONT • ELEVATION •









°SECOND °FLOOR °PLAN °

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS.

The following forms for contracts and rules governing the conveyance of pupils are adapted from those used in Ohio where much experience has been had in this matter.

Among those who can be hired to convey the pupils are men of leisure, others whose business permits them to be absent for a few hours mornings and evenings, trusty high school boys, the janitor and in some cases men teachers.

Sometimes managers of garages undertake to do the work, furnishing vans and drivers.

Transportation requires the most careful attention of the superintendent and the school board. The success of the school and the satisfaction of the patrons is largely dependent upon whether it is successfully managed.

CONTRACT FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS WHEN AUTO VANS ARE USED. BOND ATTACHED.

THIS CONTRACT, Made and entered into this.....
day of....., 19...., by and between the board of education of
district numbered....., in.....county, Illinois,
party of the first part, and.....of.....
county, Illinois, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the first part agrees and binds
itself to furnish school auto truck to the said party of the second part, for
the purpose of conveying children in the said school district to and from
the.....school for a period of.....months be-
ginning on September....., 19...., and continuing until the term
of.....months is completed.

The said party of the second part agrees to keep said truck in good
mechanical condition for proper conveyance of pupils and to drive said truck
himself or to have it driven by a person acceptable to the party of the first
part. It is further agreed that the truck will start from.....
and shall follow.....

.....
roads to the school building and shall convey all pupils of lawful age on
said routes, or within lawful distance of the same, to said school building,
who shall be in attendance at said school or who shall desire to enter said
school, stopping at such places as may be designated by the party of the
first part for receiving and unloading pupils.

It is further agreed that all children riding in said truck are under
the control of said party of the second part while in said truck and any mis-
conduct on the part of any child shall be reported by the party of the second
part to the principal of the said school to be dealt with by him.

It is further agreed that no children living within.....
.....of said school shall be permitted to ride in said truck.

The party of the first part agrees to pay the party of the second part the sum of..... (\$.....) a month for his services as stated in this contract, said sum to be payable at the end of each month and said party of the second part is at all times to be subject to the direction of the principal of the said school and the party of the first part reserves the right to discontinue said services and said wages at any time, should the services prove unsatisfactory.

Each party to this contract agrees to specifications hereinafter given as follows:

SPECIFICATIONS.

First—The driver must see to it that the truck at all times is in proper condition for the conveyance of pupils. He must personally attend to those things incident to the general up-keep of a machine, such as, keeping tires in proper running order, engine and other working parts of the truck properly oiled and greased, cleaning inside of truck whenever necessary to maintain proper sanitary conditions, etc.

Second—The board of education must pay for any or all necessary repairs of the truck and for gas, oil, and other lubricants incident to its use as a conveyance for pupils. The driver must from time to time consult the board on matters relative to any extensive repairs which he deems advisable to be made on truck.

Third—The driver must start from the farther terminal of his route at such time as will enable him to reach the school house by driving directly and with due speed, not later than.....a. m., making only such stops as are required for pupils to enter the truck. In case any pupil has not reached the road upon his arrival, the driver must wait a reasonable length of time.

Fourth—The driver must blow horn to announce his coming in the morning, that pupils may be ready, and in the afternoon that the parents may know of their arrival home. Also, the driver shall make a full stop at each railroad crossing and make sure that no trains are approaching from either direction.

Fifth—The driver takes the place of the teacher in discipline while pupils are in the truck.

Sixth—The driver must be at the school house at.....p. m., with his truck to receive his load, and shall drive thence to the farther terminus of the route as quickly as the conditions of the road and a reasonable speed of the truck not to exceed.....miles per hour will permit, making only such stops as are necessary for the pupils to leave the truck.

Seventh—The driver must make a full stop for the pupil to enter and leave the truck, apply the brake whenever necessary, and exercise other reasonable care pertaining to the safety and comfort of the children.

Eighth—The driver is required to keep his truck under shelter when not in use and to exercise due care in preserving it. He shall keep the truck in good condition, close and open it as the weather conditions and the comfort of the pupils may demand, keep it properly ventilated and heated.

Ninth—The driver is required to abstain from the use of intoxicants while in the employ of the board of education, and to so deport himself as to set a good example for the children under his care.

Tenth—Each pupil upon entering the truck must clean his shoes of mud or snow and be seated in a place designated by the driver or principal of the school and remain in that place until his destination is reached. Pupils must conduct themselves in the proper manner. There must be no loud or boisterous noise, swearing, vulgarity, smoking or chewing tobacco by either the driver or pupils.

Eleventh—The driver and the pupils shall be under the control and supervision of the principal of the school and subject to any reasonable order which he may give.

Twelfth—Should any pupil persist in violating any of these rules it shall be the duty of the driver to disqualify the pupil from riding and the pupil so disqualified shall not be permitted to ride again until permission is given by the board of education.

Thirteenth—The driver shall furnish bond for the faithful performance of the stipulations of this contract that pertain to his duties in a sum to be fixed by the board of education.

.....
President.

Clerk.

Contractor.

BOND.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY, } ss.
 KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we.....
 as principal and.....as sureties, are held
 and firmly bound unto the Board of Education of district numbered
in said County and State, in the penal sum
 of.....dollars (\$.....), for the pay-
 ment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators
 firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is that the said contractor has this day entered into the contract to transport pupils as indicated in said contract. Now, if the said contractor shall well and truly perform the condition of said contract, on his part to be performed, that his obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Bond approved this.....day of.....
 A. D. 19....

.....
President.

Clerk or Secretary.

Contractor.

Surety.

Surety.

CONTRACT FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS WHEN
 SCHOOL WAGONS ARE USED. BOND ATTACHED.

THIS CONTRACT, Made and entered into this.....
 day of....., 19...., by and between the board of education of
 district numbered....., in.....county, Illinois,
 party of the first part and.....of.....
 county, Illinois, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the first part agrees and binds
 itself to furnish school wagons, without harness, to the said party of the
 second part, for the purpose of conveying children in the said school district
 to and from the.....school for a period of.....
 months beginning on September....., 19...., and continuing until
 the term of.....months is completed.

The said party of the second part agrees to furnish all teams and harness to convey the children to and from school and to drive said teams himself or to have them driven by a person acceptable to the party of the first part. It is further agreed that the wagons will start from..... and shall follow.....

..... roads to the school building, and shall convey all pupils of lawful age on said routes, or within lawful distance of the same, to said school building, who shall be in attendance at said school or who shall desire to enter said school, stopping at such places as may be designated by the party of the first part for receiving and unloading pupils.

It is further agreed that all children riding in said wagons are under the control of said party of the second part while in said wagons and any misconduct on the part of any child shall be reported by the party of the second part to the principal of the said school to be dealt with by him.

It is further agreed that no children living within..... of said school shall be permitted to ride in said wagon.

The party of the first part agrees to pay the party of the second part the sum of.....(\$.....) a month for his services as stated in this contract, said sum to be payable at the end of each month and said party of the second part is at all times to be subject to the direction of the principal of the said school and the party of the first part reserves the right to discontinue said services and said wages at any time, should the services prove unsatisfactory.

Each party to this contract agrees to specifications hereinafter given as follows:

SPECIFICATIONS.

First—The driver must furnish a team that is safe and yet strong and active enough to draw the load in a slow trot.

Second—The driver must start from the farther terminal of his route at such time as will enable him to reach the school house by driving directly and with due speed, not later than.....a. m., making only such stops as are required for pupils to enter the wagon. In case any pupil has not reached the road upon his travel, the driver must wait, a reasonable length of time.

Third—The driver must blow a horn to announce his coming in the morning, that pupils may be ready, and in the afternoon that the parents may know of their arrival home. Also, the driver shall make a full stop at each railroad crossing and make sure that no trains are approaching from either direction.

Fourth—The driver takes the place of the teacher in discipline while pupils are in the wagon.

Fifth—The driver must be at the school house at.....p. m., with his wagon, to receive his load, and shall drive thence to the farther terminus of the route as quickly as the conditions of the roads and welfare of the team will permit, making only such stops as are necessary for the pupils to leave the wagon.

Sixth—The driver must make a full stop for the pupils to enter and leave the wagon, apply the brake whenever necessary, and exercise other reasonable care pertaining to the safety and comfort of the children.

Seventh—The driver is required to keep his wagon under shelter when not in use and to exercise due care in preserving it. He shall keep the wagon in good condition, close and open it as the weather conditions and the comfort of the pupils may demand, keep it properly ventilated and heated.

Eighth—The driver is required to abstain from the use of intoxicants while in the employ of the board of education and to so deport himself as to set a good example for the children under his care.

Ninth—Each pupil before entering the wagon, must clean his shoes of mud or snow and be seated in a place designated by the driver or principal of the school and remain in that place until his destination is reached. Pupils must conduct themselves in a proper manner. There must be no loud or boisterous noise, swearing, vulgarity, smoking or chewing tobacco by either the driver or pupils.

Tenth—The driver and the pupils shall be under the control of the principal of the school and subject to any reasonable order which he may give.

Eleventh—Should any pupil persist in violating any of these rules it shall be the duty of the driver to disqualify the pupil from riding and the pupil so disqualified shall not be permitted to ride again until permission is given by the board of education.

Twelfth—The driver shall furnish bond for the faithful performance of the stipulation of this contract that pertain to his duties in a sum to be fixed by the board of education, and with sureties acceptable to them.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands on the day and date above mentioned.

.....
President.

.....
Clerk.

.....
Contractor.

BOND.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

.....COUNTY, } ss.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT, That we.....
as principal and.....as sureties, are held
and firmly bound unto the board of education of district numbered.....
in said county and state, in penal sum of.....
dollars (\$.....), for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our
heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is that the said contractor has this day entered into the contract to transport pupils as indicated in said contract. Now, if the said contractor shall well and truly perform the condition of said contract, on his part to be performed, that his obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Bond approved this.....day of.....
A. D. 19....

.....
President.

.....
Clerk or Secretary.

.....
Contractor.

.....
Surety.

.....
Surety.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.